5 MAR. 1924

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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 55- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY MARCH 5 1924. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 8 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly ..	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly ..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
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3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

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MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
8th Mar.	MOREA X		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN@	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
5th Apr.	NALDERA.		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extra steamer ..	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA*	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,039
3rd May	DELTA ..	CHINA x	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA*	16,227

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India

@ Does not convey passengers from India.

*Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
7th March	MANDALA	8,246
21st ,,	DUMANA	8,609
4th April	MANELA	8,303
13th ,,	MATIANA	8,905
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
16th ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

8th Mar.	DOGRA*	5,138
15th ,,	MIRZAPORE* ..	6,715
18th ,,	SOUDAN†	6,696
20th ,,	ALIPORE*	5,273
5th May	SICILIA†	6,813

†Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
3rd March. ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war 10 a.m.
5th March ..	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa
5th ,, ..	BARPETA..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
7th ,, ..	VASNA ..	Busreh via K'chi
8th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

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AND

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P. P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1226.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Hakodate Maru	S. Takahashi	5303	26thFeb.	11th Mar.
Bengal Maru	Z. Hirai	5396	5th Mar.	16th ,,
Muroran Maru	Y. Watanabe	5374	19th ,,	31st ,,
Lima Maru	J. Etigawa	6989	26th ,,	9th April
Penang Maru	C. Goto	5214	3rd Apr.	17th ,,
*Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5345	8th ,,	22nd ,,

*Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—Class	1st	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	613	380	285	190	152

For revised Passage tariff apply to:—
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Alica Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	.....	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	.....	Rs. 29,99,955
Reserve Fund	.....	Rs. 20,75,000

HEAD OFFICE: MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq. B.A.,
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Barod State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	.....	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	.....	Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	.....	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	.....	Yen 73,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changehun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	...	Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up Capital	...	Rs. 59,85,000

(30-9-23).

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at
3 per cent per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C., 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Behrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	.....	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	.....	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	.....	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
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J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.

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Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

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BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	.....	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	.....	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	.....	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23	...	27,40,335
Reserve Fund	.....	21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	(Sind)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gojra	Lyallpur	
Hapur	Ludhiana	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
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PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROSPECTUS.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST IS NOW OPEN AND SHALL BE CLOSED ON 15TH APRIL 1924 OR EARLIER AS MAY BE DECIDED BY THE DIRECTORS.
A COPY OF THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN DULY FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF THE JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, COCANADA.

The Surya Textile Mills & Industrial Co. Ltd., of Cocanada.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA SRI SRI SRI RAO VENKATA KUMARA MAHIPATHI SURYA RAO BAHADUR, C. B. E., OF PITTAPUR ESTATE.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913).

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50 00,000

Divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each Issue of 40,000 Shares Rs. 100 each

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS :—Rs. 25 on Application. Rs. 25 on Allotment.

BALANCE IN CALLS AS THE DIRECTORS MAY DETERMINE. NOT EXCEEDING RS. 25 PER CALL AND AT INTERVALS OF NOT LESS THAN FOUR MONTHS AT A TIME.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Messrs.

1. AKELLA SURYANARAYANA ROW PANTULU GARU, *Chairman*. Vakil, Banker & Land-Lord, Vizagapatam (*Ex-Officio*).
2. Dewan Bahadur K. SURYANARAYANAMURTI NAIDU GARU, M. L. C., Merchant and Chairman (Municipality) Cocanada.
3. K. V. SUBBARAO NAIDU GARU, Dewan Sahib to Maharaja, Pittapur Estate, Pittapuram
4. F. RUTTONSHAW, Esq., Civil Engineer, Merchant and Mines owner, 11 Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, and Bank Road, Cocanada. (*Ex-Officio*).
5. DARA TRIPURA SUNDARALINGAM CHETTY GARU, (son-in-law of Perla Ramamurty Chetty Garu) Zamindar, Vizianagaram.
6. PURAM CHINA VENKATANARAYANA GARU, Merchant, Municipal Councillor, Cocanada.
7. SUSARLA SRINIVASA RAO PANTULU GARU, Retired Deputy Collector, Cocanada
8. BIKKINA VENKATARATNAM GARU, M. L. C., Taluk Board President, Ramachandrapuram.

BANKERS.

1. THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., North Beach, Madras. Branches :—Cocanada and Vizagapatam.
2. THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Bombay and Branches.
3. THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Bombay and Branches.

AUDITORS.

1. Messrs. G. NARASIMHAM & Co., 307, Lingi Chetty Street, Madras.

LEGAL ADVISERS.

1. Messrs. ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co., Bombay.

MANAGING AGENTS.

Messrs. RUTTONSHAW AKELLA & Co., Polavaram Buildings, Cocanada.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

RAJAH POLAVARAM BUILDINGS, COCANADA.

Telegrams :—"SURYA" Cocanada.

PROSPECTUS.

AIMS & OBJECTS.

1. The purposes for which the Company is formed are fully set out in the Memorandum of Association. The main objects of the Company are the development and improvement of the Industrial condition of the country. With that view the Company shall endeavour to firstly handle the main and staple Industries which are either partly done and require further development and others which are not yet handled effectively on a better and more extensive, industrial and commercial scale. Cotton Textile Industry being the most important industry, as is well known to even most mediocre Indian, is to be taken in hand firstly, as it goes to clad millions of our people and it being the greatest present desideratum of the country not only to economically clad our mute millions but also to utilise our own home raw products, and to prevent foreigners from exploiting the best resources of the raw products of our country and also to prevent them from dumping our market with the manufactured goods, in fact to save our country from great economic loss. It is needless to say that there is still an immense scope for the development of Textile Industry in India, on proper and well organised lines. This Industry is far reaching in this respect that it shall provide constant and continuous work to some fifteen hundred to two thousand people and thus will go to maintain several thousands dependant on those two thousand. It will give impetus to cotton growing in the surrounding districts where, though great prospects of obtaining greater quantity and better quality of cotton exist, the people do not much pay or haven't hitherto adequately paid attention to this important cultivation. It is also the object of this Company, so far as the financial resources allow, to have a model farm for cotton and other fibres and to experiment on various species and types and to find out ways and means to increase the yield and superior quality of staple, necessary for the purposes of our mill.

As soon as the present mill progresses well and has proved its existence by the success which it is anticipated to attain, other important industries as are useful for the surrounding districts shall be started, and such industries only shall be created as would utilise the indigenous raw products and labour that are available.

The special features of this Company shall be the fostering of the cottage Hand Loom and Hand spinning industry and the Company has thought out a plan by which slivers for spinning, grey or dyed yarns and Beams, for weaving, shall be provided to the people who wish to work at their cottages. From what funds shall be at the disposal of the Company, Looms and other appliances shall be bought by the Company and given on loan account on certain Trust system. The cloth produced from cottages shall be bought by the Company giving to the people reasonable profits on their productions after deducting cost of yarn etc., and other expenses incidental. Besides, another feature will be an educational one, so that the people of these districts shall be taught and trained in the art of carding, spinning and weaving which they have abandoned since more than a century, and also as conceived and desired it is going to be a peoples' mill in the real sense, that is, a certain amount of the profits, at the discretion of the Directors of the Company, are intended to be reserved as what would be called an 'Improvement and Endowment Fund for the Operatives", for the labour and staff employed in the Company. By this participation in the profits of the Company, the Company shall win the good-will and enthusiasm of the operatives to work for the best interests of the Company. This fund shall be appropriated for the well-being of the operatives of the Company for the purposes of supplying free education to their children, providing free medical relief in all cases where necessary, for creating an accident insurance fund, or for paying old age pensions. The promoters have several other Industrial schemes ready for exploiting and utilising the various agricultural, forest and mineral resources of the surrounding districts and if the Company meets with a hearty co-operation and encouragement financially, the Company intends to proceed with these industries one after another, and with this view for future industrial expansion, the Company has bought at a very cheap rate large tract of land in areas, much greater and larger than what will be actually necessary for the present requirements of the Company.

SITE.

2. The site for the mill which measures more than 100 acres has been selected with greatest care and deliberation and those who have seen it have approved it with one voice. The Company is glad to declare that all the conditions which go to make an ideal site for a cotton mill are to a great extent fulfilled and this will be easily made out by any person who visits the site, which is situated on the right hand side of the line going from Cocanada to Samalkot and is only within about two furlongs from the Town Station. The Company should be considered fortunate in securing this site which was obtained by the promoters after great labour and expense at such cheap price. The vendor as per his agreement (E) with the Company has agreed to transfer this land to the Company for cash and at a reasonable profit soon after the Registration.

The Company should thank His Highness the Maharaja of Pithapur for his gracious sanction for building a factory on this site, and the Company is highly obliged to the Maharaja for charging a very low rental annually.

A railway siding, right into the Mill Premises, is already sanctioned by the Railway Company.

The Mill's site was selected at Cocanada for the following important reasons :—

Cocanada is a rising, populous and important town on the East Coast, being the capital of Godavari District which produces cotton and is a wealthy district. Besides, it is nearer to other rich and cotton growing districts of the Madras Presidency and H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions. It is a healthy town and none is better known for its healthy condition on the East Coast. It has also an Harbour by which raw products can be obtained and manufactured goods exported. There is not a single cotton mill in running on the East Coast on the Railway line from Madras up to Calcutta. Labour is available several times cheaper and in greater number than important centres of cotton Industry of India.

STATISTICS.

3. Madras Presidency produces about 2 to 3 lakhs of cotton bales of 400 lbs. each annually compared to whole of India which produces about 45 lakhs, it forms only about 5% of the total crop of cotton. But it is nearly 30 times what we require for our mills viz: only about 8,000 bales of 400 lbs., each and that too if we work day and night continuously during the year. In fact our requirements will be more than amply met with by the production of Krishna, Godavari, Guntur, Vizagapatam and Nellore which come to about 48,000 bales, and if we include Bellary and Karnul, then the production would run up to so many times more than our requirements. All this cotton is under our easy reach and that all varieties are available to suit our purposes.

RAW PRODUCTS

4. Regarding the quantity of cotton required as stated above, enough, in fact many times, more than required by the mills, is produced, in the nearest districts; also the quality and grade required for the purposes of the Company being available in big quantities, no fear is entertained on that behalf and in support of this view following extracts from the reports of the Imperial Institute may not be out of place.

The following varieties of Southern India are mentioned :—

(a) COCANADA'S. "This variety is grown chiefly in the Krishna District of the Madras Presidency and to some extent in the Godavari and Nellore Districts. The cotton is fairly long, strong and silky but has a reddish brown tint".

(d) TINNEVELLEY'S. "This cotton is grown in Tinnavelly and South Arcot. It is very white and has a silky lustre, and is fine, soft, strong and remarkably clean. This variety is used by the English manufacturers for spinning in admixture with American cotton (inferior) and is one of the few Indian cottons suitable for the purpose".

There is a third variety called 'Salem' or 'Coimbitoors' but it is inferior, short and coarse but useful for Khaddar purposes or for use as admixture with the superior Tinnavelly cotton.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

5. Proper arrangements are being made to acquire certain stone quarries from the Government and Municipality as well as private persons and bricks as well as lime required for the mills shall be produced and prepared. The mill buildings shall be constructed fire proof and shall be designed on the most modern sanitary, and economical plans.

MACHINERY AND PLANT.

6. Arrangements are already under progress for the purchase of machinery and best most up-to-date modern automatic plant shall be purchased in the open market of Great Britain and the Continent. Cheapest and best plants shall be given preference. For this purpose one of the Managing Agents who has made all necessary arrangements, shall proceed to Europe and shall make necessary purchases with the sanction of the Board of Directors and he shall look to the quickest dispatch of the machineries. The plant shall include spinning and weaving departments, also an up-to-date modern department for dyeing, bleaching, finishing and printing and the latter plant is intended to be purchased from a German Firm who are specialists in this line, unless some equally good plant is available at cheaper price elsewhere. The mills shall produce its own power by the most modern and economical method Viz: Suction Gas System. Gas and so the motive power, shall be produced from the combustion of the combination of wood and coal or of wood fuel alone, whichever is found more safe, efficient and economical. Wood fuel is available in large quantities and at such cheap rates as would make the production of power by suction gas system very economical and profitable, this suction Gas system being considered the modern practice, where wood fuel is cheap and coal dear. Mills shall be run by Electric power produced from the abovesaid gas-plants which will increase the efficiency of the working. Every effort shall be made to make the mills as up-to-date and automatic as to compete with the best mills in India. It is at present proposed to have 20,000 spindles and about 400 looms at the least and the plant will be so arranged and the building accommodation will be so provided as to enable at any time an extention being made both in the spinning and weaving departments of the mills. The present is an opportune time for the purchase of machinery, as the prices and the Exchange are favourable.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

7. The Board of Directors have been selected with the greatest caution and prudence. It is made to embody in itself best capitalists, merchants, businessmen of influence and experience and this can be made out by looking at the panel of the Board of Directors on the front page.

Unless otherwise determined by a General Meeting, the number of Directors shall not be less than Four, nor more than Twelve, including the Directors Ex-officio but excluding any special or other Debenture Director which may be required to be appointed hereafter. The firm of Messrs. Ruttonshaw Akella & Co.,or their successors or assigns shall have the right to appoint two nominees whether a member of this firm or not as Ex-officio Directors of the Company. The qualification of each Director shall be his holding of not less than 50 shares equivalent in value of Rs. 5,000. The remuneration of a Director including the Ex-officio Directors shall be Rs. 30 or such amount as may be fixed by the Directors from time to time but not exceeding Rs. 50, for every meeting of Directors attended by him, and such reasonable additional remuneration as may be fixed by the Directors may be paid to any one or more of their number for special services rendered by him or them and for travelling expenses. A Director may act before acquiring his qualification.

The Directors have no interest in the promotion of the Company other than the benefit arising from the shares held by them, except the two Ex-officio Directors viz. Mr. F. Ruttonshaw and Mr. Akella Suryanarayana Row (senior) who are the partners in the firm of the Agents and as such are entitled to their commission, under the Articles of Association.

Ex-officio Directors are not required to have any share qualification.

MANAGEMENT.

8. The Company's affairs shall be administered and managed under the supervision and control of the Board of Directors as provided in the Memorandum and Articles of Association by a firm of agency, which is the only best system prevalent in India. The Agents shall receive 12½% commission on all the annual net profits of the Company without making any deduction for depreciation etc. Provided however that whenever the Company makes any profit either small or big the amount of such Agent's commission payable by the Company shall never be less than Rs, 20,000 in each year and in case of any year when the Company's working shows a clear loss, the amount of such minimum commission of the agents payable by the Company shall be Rs. 12,000 per annum only, as compensation for the time and labour they devote for the Company's business. Provided also that until such time as the mills are constructed and completed no such commission shall be paid to the agents. However it is clearly understood that such period of nonpayment of commission to the agents shall never exceed a period of more than two years from the date of Registration of the Company and whether the Mills are completed then or not, and on the expiry of the period of said two years, or sooner completion of the Mills, the agents shall be entitled to their commission in the manner provided for them as above.

Agents shall receive Rs. 1,000/ per mensem as an Office allowance as provided in the Agent's agreement with the Company. The Agency shall continue for a period of 40 years and thereafter subject to all terms and conditions as laid out in the agreement of the Agents with the Company and attached to Articles and Memorandum of Association.

In accordance with the Articles and Memorandum of Association Messrs. Ruttonshaw Akella and Company and their successors are appointed Managing Agents on remuneration and terms as above stated.

SPECIAL BONUS.

9. It has also been provided, that before declaring any dividend the Directors are empowered to set aside a sum equivalent to 2½% of the distributable net profits of the Company in each year for distribution as bonus amongst those shareholders only in whose individual names shares of the value of not less than Rs. 5000 (Five thousand) shall be standing in the Register of the Company at the date of the declaration of such bonus. It shall be however entirely in the discretion of the Directors to stop for any one year or any number of years the reservation and appropriation of such special bonus. Such bonus when declared shall be payable to the said last mentioned shareholders in such proportions as the Directors may decide and shall be over and above the dividend that may be ordinarily declared to be paid to all shareholders.

AGREEMENTS.

10. Following agreements will have to be entered into by the Company with the parties as mentioned below :—

(A) An agreement between the Company of the one part and Messrs. Ruttonshaw Akella & Company of the other part, in terms of the draft referred to, in the Article (3) of the Articles of Association whereby the Company will appoint the firm of Messrs. Ruttonshaw Akella & Company as the Agents of the Company for the period and on the terms and conditions and remuneration therein appearing and provided.

(B) An agreement between the Company of the one part and Messrs. Krishnayya & Sons & Company of Cocanada of the other part, in terms of the draft referred to in the Article (3) of the Articles of Association being an Agreement by the Company to appoint Messrs. Krishnayya & Sons & Company as the guaranteed Brokers of the Company for sale of Company's manufactured goods for a period of 10 years renewable for further five years at the discretion of the Board of Directors and on such other terms and conditions as are therein provided.

(C) An agreement between the Company of the one part and Mr. M. Krishnayya of Cocanada, of the other part, in terms of the draft referred to, in the Article (3) of the Articles of Association being an agreement by the Company to confer upon said Mr. M. Krishnayya the option to underwrite at par 15,000 shares in the issued Capital of the Company and the said firm to increase the said number of 15,000 to 20,000 shares within six months from the date of filing of the Prospectus (or such extended period as the Directors may in their discretion allow) on the same terms as to remuneration and otherwise as for the first 15,000 Shares.

(D) An agreement between the Company of the one part and Messrs. Ruttonshaw Akella & Co., of the other part in terms of the draft referred to in the Article (3) of the Articles of the Association being an agreement by the Company to confer upon Messrs. Ruttonshaw Akella & Co., the option to underwrite at 10% premium 5,000 Shares in the Capital of the Company left unallotted or not intended to be issued before 1st day of January 1926 such option to be exercised on or before the 31st day of December 1928.

(E) An agreement between the Company of the one part, and Mr. Akella Suryanarayana Rao, B. Sc., (Junior) of Vizagapatam of the other part, to take over from him plots of land in close proximity to and within about two furlongs from the Cocanada Town Station admeasuring about in all 500,000 square yards, and more.

PRELIMINARY.

11. The preliminary expenses payable by the Company exclusive of Brokerage or Underwriting commission will not exceed the sum of Rs. 16,000 only. No promotion or any profits or any promotion or deferred shares are given to Directors or Promoters or Agents or any other persons.

APPLICATION OF SHARES.

12. When no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full and where the amount of shares is less than the amount applied for the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the remaining payments. Where the applicant for shares wish to pay the full value of the shares subscribed by him, the same shall be accepted by the Directors at their discretion and fully paid up shares shall be issued by them to such applicants. The holders of the fully paid up shares shall be paid interest at the rate of 7½% per annum on the extra capital subscribed by them.

13. Failure to pay any future instalments on shares when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture. Every shareholder of the Company shall have one vote for each share held by him. No part of the capital is issued or agreed to be issued otherwise than in cash.

14. Forms of application for shares can be obtained from the Managing Agents of the Company or at the Company's Registered Office, or from Company's Bankers.

15. The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 3000 shares of Rs. 100 each.

16. It will be taken for granted that all applicants for subscription have inspected the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and agency agreement entered into by the Company and have agreed to be bound by them.

17. This issue of shares is subject to the condition that the certificates for shares will not be ready for delivery until an year after the allotment of shares.

18. Applications for shares can be made upon the forms accompanying this prospectus and forwarded to the Company's Registered Office or to their Bankers together with a remittance of the amount of the application money.

19. In respect of applications received through Brokers, brokerage at the rate of 2% will be paid by the Company on allotment. It shall be lawful for the Directors at their discretion to increase the brokerage from 2% up to 4% any time after the date of allotment if the full number of shares, issued to the public as per Prospectus, are not subscribed before the date of allotment.

20. Where and when shares are underwritten a commission of not more than 4% shall be paid by the Company in respect of shares which may be so underwritten as provided by the Articles of Association.

21. Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and the Agency Agreement and other Agreements may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company at any time between the hours of 11 A.M. and 5 P.M. so long as the list is open for subscription.

22. A copy of the Memorandum of Association of this Company is printed in the fold of this Prospectus and forms a part of it.

23. The Promoters are glad to announce that His Highness, Sri Sri Sri Rajah Rao Venkata Kumara Mahipathi Surya Rao Bahadur C.B.E., Maharajah Sahib of Pithapur has granted, with his usual generosity, his most gracious patronage to this Company and has declared his sincere sympathy and willingness to support and foster this Textile Industry in all possible ways and the Company should feel so very grateful for this generous act of the Maharaja Sahib.

Also the Maharaja Sahib has permitted his able and energetic Diwan Sahib to be on the Board of Directors of this Company and the Company should consider itself fortunate in securing the benefit of his advice and guidance in the administration of the business of this Company.

Thirdly the Maharaja Sahib has generously consented to lay the foundation stone of the Mills with his gracious hands on a date as will be declared soon after the Company is registered.

Dated Cocanada, this 18th day of February 1924.

AKELLA SURYANARAYANARAO PANTULU GARU.
Diwan Bahadur K. SURYANARAYANA MURTI NAIDU GARU
K. V. SUBBARAO NAIDU GARU.
Mr. F. RUTTONSHAW.
DARA TRIPURA SUNDARALINGAM CHETTY GARU.
PURAM CHINA VENKATANARAYANA GARU.
SUSARLA SREENIVASARAO PANTULU GARU.
BIKKINA VENKATARATNAM GARU.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

ON and from 1st March, 1924, our address would be "Kirti" Building, Forbes Street, (opp. "Bombay Chronicle"), Fort, Bombay.

THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO.,
Telephone No. 23825
Telegrams: "Invicta." 12996

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I am in no way connected in business with my younger brother Mulchand, son of Ramlal and I am not and shall not be responsible for any debts or liabilities incurred or to be incurred by my said brother either in business or otherwise and any one dealing with him will do so on the sole risk and responsibility of my said brother.

KHARETIRAM RAMLAL BROKER,
Golpitha, Jariwala Buildings.
R9908

WANTED.

WANTED—A CHIEF OFFICER for Bhavnagar Municipality. Pay Rs. 150-300. The starting pay of the candidate will be according to the fitness of the candidate.

The candidate should be a graduate in Civil Engineering of any recognized university or he should have served as a chief officer or as a SECRETARY in any Municipality.

The candidate should apply to the undersigned before 25th of March, 1924, sending his testimonials and stating the starting pay he will require, the age, and the place of birth.

PURBHOODAS BHUGWANDAS.
President,
Bhavnagar City Municipality,
Bhavnagar.
C19107

NOTICE.

IN VIEW of the increasing demand for information as regards British Guiana, especially by persons having no connection with agricultural pursuits, the following letter form has been adopted by the Deputation and is published for general information to save disappointment :—

REPLY TO ENQUIRIES.

The British Guiana Deputation is in receipt of your letter of enquiry.

Owing to the large and increasing correspondence, it is quite impossible for the Deputation to deal with individual requests for information fully at the present time. It has no staff for that purpose.

Until the Indian Government and both Chambers of the Legislature accept the proposals of the British Guiana Deputation, no emigration of agricultural families is permitted by the Indian Emigration Act of 1922 as persons engaged in agriculture are classed by the Act under the definition of unskilled labourers.

Particulars of the British Guiana proposals have appeared at various times in the press and the evidence to be taken before the Emigration Committee will probably be published. This evidence should give all the information required.

In case of approval by the Government and both Chambers of the Legislature, the Deputation will endeavour to obtain the permission of the various Local Governments and the Governments of the ports of embarkation, and will then publish a summary of information in the press. It will also at an early date establish Bureaux of information in the principal centres.

It should be noted that the Deputation offers apply to agricultural families and it is only under special circumstances that anything more than cheap passages will be given to professional men (other than ministers of religion accompanying settlers) or to those of sedentary occupations, for whom the demand is at present limited.

There are already many Indian doctors and lawyers in British Guiana. With an increased population more of course will be required. Some assistant surgeons will however be necessary if the scheme is accepted.

Engineers and teachers should send applications with copies of credentials direct to the Colonial Secretary, Georgetown, but they should first make themselves acquainted with the possibilities of the country, as set out in the Committee's proceedings.

BRITISH GUIANA DEPUTATION.
Cecil Hotel, Delhi.
23rd February, 1924.

NOTICE.

To
SARABAI, widow of Hussenalli Cassum
3rd defendant in suit No. 1677 of 1923
Hussenbhai Ahmedbhai
v/s.
Jafferalli Cassum and Ors.

PLEASE NOTE that the hearing of this suit has been ADJOURNED to the 11th day of March, 1924.

Dated this 4th day of March, 1924.

MADHAVJI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C19124

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

TRAIN SERVICE ON THE HARBOUR BRANCH.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED the 672 Up has been re-timed to leave Chembur at 9-5 from the 3rd instant and run 5 minutes earlier to Reay Road to arrive there at 10-5.

The attention of the public is also drawn to the fact a train is now timed to leave Bandra at 9-43 and to arrive at Cotton Green Station at 10-13.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 4th March, 1924.
C19126

THE GOKULDAS CULLIANJI BARSI COTTON PRESS CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 13th March, 1924, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 74-76, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, at 3-0 p.m. (B. T.), to transact the following business :—

1—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company made up to 30th June, 1923.
2—To declare a Dividend.
3—To elect Director in place of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4—To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
5—To confirm the appointment of Seth Vasonji Deoji as an additional Director.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th March, 1924, to 18th March, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
HEERJEE OOMERSEY & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 5th March, 1924.
C19123

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

HOLI FESTIVAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

AS in the opinion of the undersigned it is necessary for the safety of the public traffic that a check should be exercised on the excavation of holes in public thoroughfares in connection with the "HOLI FESTIVAL", the public are hereby warned that no such holes should be made on public roads, without the written permission of the undersigned, as provided for in Section 322 of the Municipal Act.

Permission for a period not exceeding 6 days (i.e. for the full-moon day and the following 5 days) will be granted free of charge on application to the Executive Engineer, not later than the 15th March, 1924, on the production of last year's permit (which should be attached to the application), on certain specified conditions, for making holes in such public streets as are not traversed by tramways or treated with tar, Bitumen, Sheet Asphalt or similar materials or paved with sett-stones.

(Sd.) H.B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 1st March 1924.
C19117

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

DWARKA,

"TEMPLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

IF you want BEST CEMENT, buy always the above. Superior to all other Indian Brands and Imported Cement. Government Tests show marvellous superiority of this Cement. Present this advertisement at our Office for a current year's calendar. Apply for further particulars and booklet to

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE

VALUABLE PROPERTY, premises, situated, West by sea, East by Kalai River, with trading convenience. Don't lose this golden chance.

The Kalai Royal Rice and Oil and Saw Mills, Calicut.

(1) Rice Mills in working order 500 Paddy a day.

(2) Oil Mills in working order with 32 chinks.

(3) Saw Mills, Buildings, foundation, completed, requiring fittings.

Property and machinery, lists will be supplied on application to Mr. LADHA NARANDAS, Managing Partner of Messrs. Pitambar Sunderjee and Co., particulars, terms, offers, will be issued through legal adviser.

V. S. PARMESAWAR AIAR,
Vakil High Court, Calicut.

Attorney of Messrs. Ladha Narandas and Karsandas Sunderjee.

R9945

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for two Centrifugal Diaphragm or Plunger Type Portable Suction Pumps will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the WEDNESDAY, of 30th April, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner
KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office,
De'Lisle Road,
Post Jacob Circle, Bombay, No. 11
C19112.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OUR clients are informed that certain unscrupulous dealers are tendering for sale locally, imitation steam and Hydraulic Engine Packings, purporting to be of the manufactures as described by the trade-marks noted below, the public are hereby cautioned against the infringement or improper use of the said trade-marks. Legal proceedings will be immediately instituted by the proprietors and manufacturers of these Packings through Messrs J. Bennett Heyde and Co., who are their Sole Agents for India against any firm selling or offering for sale, Engine Packings bearings any representation of the below trade-marks with or without any or all of the said words descriptive of same or any colourable imitation thereof.

DUVAL'S Metallic
Engine Packing.
TUPPER'S Flax
Hydraulic Packing.

KHAMBATA & CO.

Attorneys for:—

Messrs. J. D. Jones and Co. (Bombay), Ltd. Messrs. J. D. Jones and Co. Ltd., Calcutta, Sole Agents for India of Messrs. J. Bennett Heyde and Co., Manchester.

Bombay, dated 4th March, 1924.

C19119

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of RAMCHANDRA GOPAL BAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in the Office of the Collector of Income Tax, residing at Mugbhat Lane, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

NARSINHA GOPAL BAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay, the duly constituted Attorney of Jankibai, widow of the Deceased Ramchandra Gopal Bal, residing in Taluka Dapoli District, Ratnagiri ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this twenty-ninth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine-hundred and twenty-four and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 29th day of February, 1924

Messrs. MANILAL AND KHER,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C19113

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Mr. VAZIR HAJI.

All persons having any interest therein or claim thereto or in or to any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Government Foras Tenure with the messuages tenements or Buildings standing thereon situate at Sunder Lane, Byculla, near Haines Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 191 square yards or thereabouts forming part of the large piece of land or ground Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 292, 194 and 292, New Nos. 10/1371? and 12/1371?, Old Survey No. 354 and New Survey No. 8/3488 and 14/3488 and Cadastral Survey No. 1835, Byculla Division and which said messuages tenements or buildings are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under E Ward No. 4357 (1A) and Street No. 6 A B Sunder Lane and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the Vendor, on or towards the North by the said Sunder Lane, on or towards the West by the Property of the Vendor and on or towards the South by the property of the Bombay Improvement Trust.

Dated this 4th day of March, 1924.

DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C19120

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 4547 of 1923.
LONG CAUSE

Plaint filed the 12th day of November, 1923.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V, rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

This Suit will appear on the Board of the Court taking new Long Causes, and will be heard according to its priority in that Court, but if postponed on the day fixed for hearing will take its turn in the general arrears list.

You are required to file a written statement of your defence and serve a copy on the Plaintiffs within FOUR WEEKS from the service of this SUMMONS upon you in default whereof, this suit will be set down to be heard as undefended and you will be liable to have a decree or order passed against you.

(1) His Grace the most Reverend Dr. Alban Goodier, Archbishop of Bombay, D. D., (2) The Very Revered Dr. Braz D'Monte D. D., (3) Peter Anthony Baptista, (4) Peter Chaves, (5) Anthony Almeida, (6) David Thompson, (7) Joseph Alosius Dias, (8) Luis Gerald Pinto, (9) Diogo Ferreira, (10) Diogo Valladares, (11) Frank Cabral, all of Bombay, Christian inhabitants, the first being the Archbishop of Bombay and the head of the Archdiocese of Bombay, the second being the Vicar and plaintiffs 3 to 11 being the Wardens of the Cathedral of Our Lady of Hope at Bhuleshwar, residing respectively at Archbishop House, Colaba, the Cathedral Bhuleshwar Mathew Road, Chowpatty, Kotachiwady Girgaum Carnac Road, the Cathedral Bhuleshwar Cavel, Cavel, Kotachiwady, Girgaum, Girgaum Back Road and Umarkhary outside the Fort, (12) Peter Fernandes, Christian Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, a Parishioner, of the said Cathedral on behalf himself and all other the Parishioners of the said Cathedral ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

(1) Bhagwandas Maganlal, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay and (2) Bai Manibai, wife of Bhagwandas Maganlal, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs pray that the defendants may be ordered by a mandatory injunction of this Hon'ble Court to pull down the additional structure built on the defendants' said premises on the plaintiffs' side beyond the yellow line shown on the said plan Ex B that the defendants may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from erecting or maintaining erected any structures or buildings on the defendants' premises which may materially affect the plaintiffs' rights of casements in respect of the said three windows shown on the said plan Ex. B that insisting on the reliefs in prayers (a) and (b) and without prejudice thereto the plaintiffs pray in the alternative that the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs such sum as to this Hon'ble Court appear just as and by way of damages on account of the wrongful acts complained of in the plaint, that pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit the defendants, their servants or agents may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from further proceeding with the work of the additions to the said building or from erecting any new additional structure on the North West corner of the defendants' property, opposite to the plaintiffs' property and that the defendants may be ordered to pay the costs of this suit and for further and other reliefs as the nature of the case may require.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 24th day of March 1924 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 20th day of November, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary.

R. B. PATEL

The 20th day of November 1923.

Messrs. DAPHTARY, FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

C19122

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MOTICHAND VASTACHAND, of Bombay, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. NARAYNDAS THAKERSEY MOOLJI, who in his turn has contracted to sell the said property to the New Piece Goods Bazar Company, Limited, who are also our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 41, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground and Pension and Tax Land or Ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Sheik Memon Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 10 feet in breadth and 63 feet in length or 47 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 444 and 48, New No. 2346 and 6020, Old Survey No. 1092 and 106 and New Survey No. 1548 and Cadastral Survey No. 1220 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 256, Street No. 282-284 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Sheik Memon Street, on or towards the West by the sweepr's pessages, on or towards the North by the house of Nemchand Tarachand and on or towards the South by the of Keshrichand and Navalchand Khimchand.

Dated this 5th day of March, 1924.

SOONDERDAS & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
19114

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 688 OF 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

GOVINDLAL BANSILTL & others ..... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922, and the Order, dated the 14th day of February, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of March, 1924, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax tenure land or ground with messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 407 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 80, New No. 705, Old Survey No. 207, New Survey No. 1454 and Cadastral Survey No. 1563 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 497, Street Nos. 363 and 369 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Motishaw, on or towards the West by Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the North by the property of Shamchand Gambhirchand and on or towards the South by the property of Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14K, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 5th day of February, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

C19045

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No. 1009.
27-2-24.
E767.
14-2-24.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for letters of Administration with the Will annexed to the property and Credits of WAMANRAO ANNA WASUDEO, of Bombay, Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, a Landed proprietor, residing at the time of his death at Khattergulli, without the Fort of Bombay ..., Deceased.

BAI GULABBAI alias NAGUBAI alias SITABAI, widow of Ramchandra Gopinath Rele, of Bombay, Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 1st Bhatwadi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administrator.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN-MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twelfth day of February in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.)
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 12th day of February, 1924.

Messrs. RELE & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C19121

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An OUT-DOOR CLERK with experience in Solicitors' office. Apply Messrs HARAMAL DADACHANJI AND CO., 23, Medows Street

A 9925

WANTED.—RESPECTABLE TRAVELLING CANVASSERS, on pay and commission for our Piece Goods and Hardware Import Department, none apply unless prepared to furnish personal security. Apply personally, to K. C. MARROTT, 166, Hornby Road, Bombay.

A 19100

WANTED—An experienced SECRETARY for a big Commercial Firm, those having full experience in general mill work need apply stating qualifications and previous experience with copies of certificates to Box No. 90 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".

A 19093

WANTED.—Cheerful kind Dekkani Hindu Governess to teach Marathi and to take care of two young children six and eight year old. Free Board and Lodging, state education, caste, age and minimum salary required with full address to Box No. 96, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

A R9921

SPECIAL REDUCTION for a short time only in Typewriting and Shorthand Fees. Unique advantage to those desirous of learning Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Touch Typewriting. Do investigate. General Speed Practice Class every morning. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 259-261, Hornby Road, Oppo. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort, Bombay.

A WS

WANTED—A competent and well-experienced FIRST ASSISTANT WEAVING MASTER. Apply stating qualifications and experience in detail, minimum salary expected and enclosing copies of testimonials to The MORARJEE GOCULDAS S. & W. CO LD., Sudama House, 31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

A R19125

OFFICE MANAGER WANTED for large Mercantile Company in Bombay, Agents of Mills and other Companies. Must be well-educated, energetic, capable of supervising staff and accounts; expert knowledge of Book-keeping essential, audit experience desirable, salary Rs. 350 upwards according to qualifications, Candidates without the experience and qualifications indicated are requested not to apply. Box No. 88, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A19083

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

FLAT TO LET—In a newly built chocolate coloured house, suitable for a large family or office, opposite Two Elephants, Imperial Cinema, Girgaon Back Road.

TO BE LET—For Hindus only, an AIRY GROUND FLOOR of a BUNGALOW at Chaupatty Road. Apply DHIRAJLAL GHELLABHAI, behind Wilson College, Chaupatty Road.

C R9932

TO LET—Panchgani, AKBAR VILLA, whole or part. Furnished excellent situation. Rare opportunity, moderate rent. Address PROPRIETRESS, Akbar Villa, Panchgani.

C R9638

TO LET—At Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Lakhani Building and Lakhani Terraces, Shops, and Godowns, Office Rooms Residentials quarters, separate rooms all modern conveniences. Rent Rs. 25 to Rs. 85.

C R9851

TO LET—Immediately commodious buildings with ground floor and two upper storeys on Girgaum Road, near Tram Terminus, in the compound of the Bombay United Mills. The premises are highly suitable for Printing Press, Offices, Show Rooms or small Factories. Apply to TATA MILLS LTD. Navsari Building, Fort, Bombay.

C 19098

TO LET—COSY and COMFORTABLE FLATS and ROOMS at moderate rates in Dawood Terrace, Hassam Terrace and Abdul Razak Terrace, opposite G. I. P. Workshops, Soparibaug Road, Parel. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—Second floor in Nanabhai Lane, behind the West End Watch Co. Apply within, or Messrs. JAMNADAS PRABHUDAS & CO., 77, Girgaum Back Road.

G R9942

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—A very commodious second floor flat on Queen's Road, with all latest appointments; three bedrooms, drawing and dining room. Numerous servants' quarters; also garage. Rent very reasonable. Apply Box No. 98, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"

C 19110

TO BE LET—Locked MOTOR GARAGES, Rs. 30 per month, also GODOWNS and SHEDS, very useful for storage or workshops. Also a part of SHOW-ROOM. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, (off Jacob Circle), Bombay.

C R9944

PHOTOGRAPHY.

JAIPUR ART STUDIO, Kalbadevi, Bombay. Photographers and Enlargement Specialists, expert supervision, solicit trial, guarantee satisfaction. Photos taken day and night.

R9942

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—PEOPLE TO EARN Rs. 5,000 yearly without capital. No buying, selling, manufacturing, soliciting or agency. Life's opportunity. Booklet for two green stamps. PRINCIPAL, PREMIER NATUROPATHIC INSTITUTE, Nellore.

N R9869

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

REQUIRED—Complete COTTON BALING PRESS. Steam Engine and Boiler and Lathes of Various Sizes. Apply with particular care Box No. 85, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

K R9896

FOR SALE—WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY, Universal and Dovetailing. For particulars apply to The SHIB IRON AND BRASS WORKS CO., LTD., Mogalsarai, E. I. Railway.

R9803

FOR SALE—OLD PUMPING PLANT, consisting of 2 verticle 3 throw Pumps Nos. 19479 and 19480 by Howard Tyler and Co., Ltd., Belt-driven, 16 B.H.P., Single Cylinder Horizontal Oil Engine (Hornsby, Kerosine) and two 3in. Gwynne Centrifugal Pumps. What offers. Apply to the OFFICER COMMANDING, Northern Command, Royal Engineer Park, Lahore Cantonment.

C19115

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Second hand French books and history, biography and novels. Write to Box No. 89 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

L 19091

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Between St. George's Hospital and Yacht Club on Monday, 3rd March, one SILVER NET HAND BAG, lined chamois, containing handkerchief and powder puff. Finder rewarded in returning to Mrs. MONTGOMERIE, Lands End House, Harkness Road, Bombay.

P B R9941

LOST—Following SHARES of different Companies standing in the name of Narotamdas Mugatram. All persons having any claim on the said shares are requested to intimate the same to the Agents of the respective Companies at their respective Regtd. addresses within 15 days from the date of this notice; after which date no claim will be considered and Duplicate share certificates will be issued:—1 share No. 23815 R.F. 4869 of the Tata Power Co. Ltd.; 10 shares No. 979927/36 of the Union Bank of India Ltd.; 10 shares No. 69384/93 of the Universal Insurance Co., Ltd.; 6 shares No. 41872/77 of the Gaikwar Industrials Ltd. Bilimoria standing in the name of Harilal Mugatram Raval.

Bombay, 5-3-24.

PB R9938

SPORTS.

GWALIOR AND KOLHAPUR RACEGOERS!! Bombay's Popular Tipster sends Tips by Telegram. Reward if satisfied. Write early Post Box 926, Bombay.

S R9937

PROFESSION.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TREATMENTS—A proven drugless natural remedy for Rheumatism, Paralysis, Soreness of muscles, Neurasthenia, Asthma Diabetes, General Debility etc. If desired treatments given at patient's residence, if electric current is available. Moderate charges. Particulars from Box No. 97, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

P R9924

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE EASTERN MATRIMONIAL BUREAU—Young or Old, Ladies and Gentlemen, Rich or Poor of whatever nationality. Let me find you a partner to your own choice. I have had 20 years experience in this line, in all European Countries. I will arrange everything for you and no trouble. Remember all correspondence are kept in privacy. All you have to do, write to Secretary G.P.O. Box 991, for particulars, enclose stamp envelope.

T R9940

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

(Guaranteed Over British Standard Specification Revised 1920.)

THE above is now available for immediate delivery ex. our Bombay godown at rate which will be compared favourably with prices quoted for other brands. Exhaustive tests were carried out on "LOTUS" Brand Portland Cement before we placed same on the market and we have no hesitation in stating that same is in every respect equal to any other Brand of Portland cement on the market. Test certificates and samples for test purposes gladly supplied on request.

The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Lakmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 418.

M. W.

MOTOR VEHICLES, TYRES AND TUBES.
ALSO
VAUXHALL AND CROSSLEY CARS.

WITH A VIEW to clearing stocks the prices of the above have now been substantially reduced.

Inspection invited.

SLOUGH SYNDICATE (India) LTD.
11, Elphinstone Circle.
Depot.: Hajee Bunder, Sewree.

T

C. P. CEMENT.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND

is equal to the Best English Cements

TRIAL SOLICITED.

For Government Tests & other particulars

Apply to our Selling Agents

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & CO.
70, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.
and
Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO.,
Motilal Hirabhai's Market.
Opposite Railway Station, Ahmedabad.

NEW ARRIVALS.

HAND MADE CRYSTAL GLASS, TABLEWARE BEAUTIFULLY CUT COMPLETE SETS OF 98 PIECES FROM RS. 550.

JEWELLERS, LTD.
Treasure House,
Churchgate St.,
BOMBAY.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever

EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.

"Neocuro"

is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
119, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

NOW READY
"THE STORY OF COCOGEM."
Vol. 1 "Raw Material, Manufacture and Packing."
Vol. 2 "Advantages and Use."
Vol. 3 "Cook Book" 90 New Recipes.
Vol. 4 "As told by Satisfied Customers."
Send annas 2 for any one volume or annas 6 in stamps for complete library to:—
COCOGEM, Box H
Tatapuram P.O., COCHIN STATE.
T 19106

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—
Brand New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 20. Foolscap, Brief and Policy Sizes, with Cover and Board, list price Rs. 495, 540 & 585, will be sold at Rs. 250, any size, to clear stock. Visible, Back Spacer, Tabulator, Direct Printing. Unique opportunity to Yost users and others wanting beautiful work to buy a First Class Standard Typewriter at secondhand price. Buy early to save disappointment.
Rebuilts, Secondhands, and Portables.
NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts
opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21223.

TYPEWRITERS—New FOX Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, offered for month only for Rs. 230. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade Typewriter with many Exclusive Features at such a low price. Inspection invited. Corona Portable Typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 207. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices Secondhand Typewriters, All Makes, Standard and Portable from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

R

FOR SALE—BLACK RUBBLE STONES and METAL for buildings and red soil for gardens. Apply to the MANAGER, Khimjee Assur Virjee, New Pedder Road, Telephone No. 41682.

T R9917

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY.

119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 21285.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO MOTOR CARS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th March, 1924, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 119, Medows Street, Fort.

1 "Seneeca" Motor Car 5 seater running order.

1 "American Six" Motor Car 6 cylinder, and seven seater in running order.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th March, 1924.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 JEEVAN ROUND PEARLS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of March, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms, in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Thakur Chapsey Jeewandas and on account and at the risk of Sha Jeewanchand Dhanmchand, an Insolvent.

2 large round Jeevan Pearls about 26 chavs. The said pearls will be on view from the 3rd instant.

The said pearls are on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 5TH MARCH, 1924, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Auction Sale of very valuable made-to-order Bank Furniture, 5 "Godrej" and 4 "Milner's" Safes, 2 Cash Chests, 3 "Remington" and 1 Oliver Typewriters, Steel File Cabinets, Steel Record Stands, Roneo Copying Machine, Copying Presses, Cash Boxes, Electric Pendants with fancy shades, Osler's Ceiling Electric Fans, Partition Screen, Minimax Fire Extinguishers, etc., etc., of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd. (in Liquidation).

By order of the Attorney for the Liquidators of the Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd. (in Liquidation), Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of March 1924 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at "Ewart House", Tamarind Lane, Fort, the entire Bank Furniture, etc., of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd. (in liquidation), comprising plain and roll top writing tables, revolving and arm office chairs, high counter chairs, stationery, cupboards, copying presses, steel file cabinets, steel record stands, benches, "Godrej" and "Milner's" safe suitable for Banks and Offices, cash chests, Remington and Oliver Typewriters, Roneo copying machine, cash boxes, fancy electric pendants, Osler ceiling fans, teak and glass partition screen, minimax fire extinguishers, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J.S. MODY & CO
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th March, 1924.

BENNETT & CO.

123, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO LARGE SHEDS OF CORRUGATED SHEETS INCLUDING THE RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY AT CHINCHPOKLI BEHIND HONGKONG MILL.

Under instructions from N.H. Moos, Esqr. the receivor appointed in Suit No. 2331 of 1923 (Kasturbai vs. Sarabai) Messrs. BENNET & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant sell by public auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above mentioned place.

2 large sheds of corrugated sheets including the right of occupancy.

On SUNDAY, the 9th March, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Sea Side Villa, middle Colaba, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture rich glass, crockery and plated-ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters crockery stands, teapoys, easy chairs, carpets, Drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, Cabinets, vases, ornaments, Electric fan and lights, writing tables, glass door books and silver cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror Almyrahs Dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas, easy chairs, hat stands, benches, cane furniture, ice box aluminium utensils etc., etc.

The property of A. Villiers Esqr. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 5th March, 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

No. 8/10 Dean Lane near Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 25182.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

Good opportunity to Hotel owners, boarding house keepers to buy all sorts of valuable made-to-order household furniture large, counter's partition screen safe, cash box, electric lamp, fan, telephone, cabinets, fire extinguishers, large, iron hot cases, glass crockery, plated ware and linen ware, copper and aluminium utensils, and other articles, suitable for hotels, bar and billiard rooms, sale to commense on SUNDAY at 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Under instructions from the proprietor of the Metropole, Messrs. MISTRI and Co., will sell by Public Bona-fide Auction sale on SUNDAY, the 9th day of March, 1924, at 10 a.m to 1 p.m. and at 3 p.m. (S.T.) and the following days at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the hotel Metropole, Wodehouse Road, opp. Colaba Station, all sorts of valuable household as well as hotel, Bar and Billiard furniture, consisting of large and small dining tables, chairs, marble top side boards and counters, drawing room cabinets, chester field sofas brass top peg table and chairs paintings.

Once table single bedsteads, Mirror and Panelled Almyrahs, fancy writing Tables, 2 door large size Iron hat cases and Stove cupboards, kitchen tables cutlery, glass, crockery and best Plated ware and sorts of household linen big Copper and Aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

Property is on view and catalogues will be published.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th March, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

A SUPERB EQUITY PICTURE

TO-NIGHT! —7 REELS— THIS WEEK!

DANIEL CARSON GOODMAN DRAMA

"WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE WOMEN?"

A Splendid Drama with an all-Star cast, including

BARBARA CASTLETON
MONTAGU LOVE
CONSTANCE BENNETT
RODLA ROCQUE

Woman—the Enigma—from the very birth of the human race—
Woman—the Eternal Riddle—has baffled wise men throughout the ages.
Crafty old Solomon—gay Henry VIII—cruel Bluebeard—the much married Goodwin—all groped in vain for the secret—

The Programme includes the International News.

To-day: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road.)

Bombay's Best Feature-House

NOVELTY CINEMA

Phone No. 40106

TO-NIGHT Presents TO-NIGHT

ONLY FOR ONE DAY

Special for "Amavasya"

MAHARASHTRA FILM CO'S Historical Production

"SINHAGAD"

The Film that beat all Cinema Records last year.

Also

TO-NIGHT AND DAILY

"Mahatma's Miracle"

2-Reels

Being the First Unique Indian Topical of

MAHATMA GANDHI'S
RECENT OPERATION AND RELEASE

Produced with the greatest difficulty.

To-Night 5 Shows—3, 5, 7, 9, and 11 p.m.

MAHATMA GANDHIKI JAY!

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 9-30 p.m.
ESPINOSA'S GAIETY REVUE CO.
"CHEERIO! BOMBAY"
CINEMA AT 6 30 p.m.
"HER UNWILLING HUSBAND."
Featuring BLANCHE SWEET.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"LOVE"
Featuring LOUISE GLAUM
A MAGNIFICENT PATHECOLOUR.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"REPORTED MISSING."
Featuring OWEN MOORE.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT Presents
Imperial Production
RAJA HARISCHANDRA

The most powerful story in seven reels,
Dont miss to see it
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday & Sunday Extra show at 3-30 p.m.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

4 QUESTIONS 4

THE WORLD WANTS ANSWERED

Politicians, Philosophers and Preachers say—?"
No. 4—Wednesday, March 5th at 6-30 p.m.
"Is the Dove of Peace to again find resting place on this earth? Will the late Mr. Wilson's efforts on behalf of a World Peace be Fruitless?"

WILL BE THE FOURTH OF A SERIES OF

PUBLIC LECTURES

BY

EVANGELIST R. E. HARE

DIRECT FROM NEW REALAND AND AUSTRALIA IN THE

Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall

TO-NIGHT

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5
at 6-30 p.m.
SPECIAL MUSIC.—ALL ARE INVITED

YOUR HOROSCOPE

LIFE READING—For one year in monthly details, Rs. 2. General whole Life Reading, Rs. 5. Whole Life Reading in details, Rs. 8. Information required—Date of birth and time (year, month, day and hour of birth) or copy of Horoscope. Testimonials from all quarters.

One year's weekly predictions for Business men, Rs. 8. Apply to:—
B. R. SREENIVASAYYA,
Oil Mill Street, MYSORE.

CAUSES LIST.

(WEDNESDAY, March 5.)

BEFORE THE HON. SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

997-15—Captain and V. The Advocate-General of Bombay v Mulji Giga and ors, Merwanji K and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

456-20—Shamrao M and H, Manchand Valchand and Co v Tribhuwan Baghunath and anr, Pandia and Co.

4132-21—Mehta L. & Co., Ranchordas Govindji Asher, vs Raghunathdas Deoraj a firm, N.C. Dalal & Co. Pt. Hd.

1860-22—Judah & Sal. Mahomed Abdulla Mahomed Esmail Makri vs Vassant Vassudeo Patil & ors, G.B. Pandya.

175-22—Payne and Co, Gulabji Ajisji and Co v Rustomji Cursetji Banatwalla and ors, Shamrao M and H. Wadia G and Co, M B Chothia.

3879-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Asarem Mulchand v Gangaprasad Shivramdosa, Wadia G and Co.

4458-21—Jehangir M and S. Bhukhandas Govindji and Co v P Vithaldas and Co, Ferreira and V.

4481-21—Chitnis K and M, Kalidas Bhawan v Keshowji Hirji Bhojraj, Motichand and D.

4526-21—Mulla and M, Padamsi Ratansy Kanji and another v Somchand Parbhudas and another, Daphtary F and D, Amin and D.

4587-21—N C Dalal and Co, Mirzamal Pokarmal and another v Magandal Motilal Vakil, Tyabji D and Co.

4535-21—Khandwalla and Chh. Popatlal Premchand v Dolatchend Amichand and others, Matubhai J and M.

4586-21—Daphtary F and D, Gurdutsing Gubabsing v Bhugwandas Mulji, N C Dalal.

2946-21—Little and Co, Gordhandas Vallabhdas v Jusab Mahomed and another, Chitnis K and M.

392-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Janaamal Danaji v Pankhribai and others, Motichand and D, Kharas and Co.

3689-21—Dharamsi D and Co, Gautanchand Bhaichand v Jiwabhai Maganlal, Vrajlal and Co.

2831-22—Matubhai J and M, Habib Jusab —v K F Thanawalla and another, In Person.

926-21—Craigie B and C, Jamsedji Ardeshir Wadia and others, v Gangaram Umaji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

S C Cl 443/6408-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Abdul Karim Sale Mahomed and others v Narandas Dharamsy and another, Mulla and M.

1389-22—Crawford B and Co, Thakur Madapuri Rangachari v S R Shirgaoker and others Daphtary F and D.

2204-21—Malvi M R and Co, Tarachand Valchand v Bulakhidas Tribhowandas and others, Amin and D.

BEFORE HON'BLE MR JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

503-24—M V Gokhale, Bai Kamlavatibai v Parshotam Jeraji, Divekar and B.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE. (RENT SUIT.)

Ap 59-23—5857-22—Raghavaya N and Co, Monbibai widow v Khimji Vishram and Co, Bhoishanker K and G.

LONG CAUSES.

3340-21—Amin and D, Haridas Jadhavji Shankrabhai Motilal, Purnanand C and J.

3379-21—N C Dalal and Co Kakaldas Umedchand v Bhagwandas Gangaram, Merwanji K and Co.

3264-21—Jamsedji R and D, Abdulabhoy Faizulabhoy v G M Roy and Co, Purnanand C and J.

3365-21—Matubhai J and M, N H Moos, Ghanshyamdas Sitaram Podar.

3402-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Fazal Bhimji Thanawala v Ahmad A Gaga, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3398-21—Thakordas and Co, Parbhudas Marsingdas and anr v Dwarkadas Chhotalal and Co, Soonderdas and Co.

3408-21—Malvi M R and Co, Bai Manibai widow v Gordhandas Kalianji, Ramanlal and Co, Mehri M R and Co.

3413-21—Mulji Th and Co, Thomas Ragiam v R E Collin and Co, Payne and Co.

3440-21—Sabnis and G, Hirachand Ramchand and anr, Gautamchand Bhaichand, Dharamsi D and Co.

3441-21—Surveyor and Co, Ramrijpal Bhagwandas Bhitan v Mathuradas Mawji Valji, Mulla and M.

3442-21—Mulla and M, Mathuradas Liladhar and Co v The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd, Payne and Co, Mulji Th and Co.

3373-21—Mulla and M, Jerbai widow and ors v Arsey Dewat and Sons and anr, Manchershaw and N, M V Gokhale.

972-21—Manchershaw and N, Khimji Vijpol and Co v Rajaram Arsey, Sabnis G and S.

CONTESTED SHORT CAUSES.

2657-23—Mulji R and Co, Kalliandas Jugmohandas v Chaturbhuj Khimji and others, S N Nanavati and Co.

5336-22—Shamrao M and H, The Official assignee of Bombay vs Fred Mitchell and another, N C Dalal.

754-23—Mulla and M, Rustomji Mancherji Kooka vs Gulammahomed Shahmahomed and another, Payne and Co, Vacha and Co.

5712-22—Madhavji and Co., R B Loyalka vs Khimji Lalji, Jamsedji R and D.

3477-23—Ballas and Co, Gopaldas Virji vs Marwadi Shivshamal Kasidayal, Patel and E.

3264-23—Manubhai and Co., Gangaram Saibor and Co v Usmanbhai Yasinbhai, Mohib P and G.

3469-23—Sabnis G and G, Walmer and Co Ltd v The Asiatic Machinery Stores Co Ltd and another, Bhaishanker K and G, Manubhai and Co.

3305-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Abhecooverbai widow v Shobhagmal Muta, Merwanji K and Co.

4153-23—Madhowji and Co, Gordhandas Mulji and another v Bhagwandas Nagindas, Thakordas and Co.

2655-22—Little and Co, Peter Harrison and Co v The Oriental Engineering Trading Co, N C Dalal and Co.

2940-23—Daphtary F and D, Rajabally Gulam Husein v Jusab Cassum Dosa and another, Ramanlal and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

231-13—Dastur and Co, Amin and D, v Jamnabai widow and another, Tejpal Narsy and another, Tyabji D and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

620-19—Jamsedji R and D, Ishwardas Gorakhram v Lala Hurkisonrai and others, Kharas and Co.

4887-21—Captain and V, Chirandas Chaturbhuj v Morarji Mulraj and ors, Vachha and Co, Madhowji and Co, Pandia and Co, Mulla and M.

4685-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ramchand Shamji and Co a firm v A Durst, Manubhai and Co.

4989-21—In person, Motilal Mulji a firm v Patel Keshavlal Jasudbhai and ors, Ramanlal and Co.

4995-21—Purnanand Cl and J, Kavalbhai B Vakil v R N Navalkar.

5000-21—Dubash and Co, Narendas Asharam a firm v Javerchand Thakarsey a firm, Khandvala and Co.

5006-21—Ramanlal and Co, Gordhandas Kalianji v F Mohanlal a firm, N C Dalal and Co.

5008-21—Thakoredas and Daru, Dwarkadas Purshottam a firm v Gopaldas Ranchordas and anr, Javery and Co.

5015-21—Sabnis and G, The Empress Hardware and Metal v Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co a firm, Craigie B and C.

5017-21—Mulla and Mulla, Mathuradas Manji Valji v Koorianmal Benarasidas, Surveyor and Co.

5028-21—In person, Kakaldas Umedchand a firm v Harilal Lalubhai and ors, Dikshit M and Co.

5036-21—Tyabji D and Co, Shrilal Rathi a firm v Govindram Balkrishna.

5042-21—Motichand and D, Bhadchand Rupchand a firm v Jitmal Kissonchand a firm, Malvi M R and Co.

5043-21—Little and Co, Bai Ajbai and anr v Shavaksha Dinsha Davar, Vachha and Co.

5045-21—Wadia G and Co, Rustom Khurshedji Cama v J G Anderson, Mirza and Mirza.

5077-21—M B Chothia and Co, Abdul Sakur Ismail v Premchand Nandlal, Jamshedji R and D.

5091-21—Motichand and D, Govindji Valabhdas and anr v Sunderao Gopinath Jaykar, Ardeshir H D and Co.

5092-21—Daphtary F and D, Jal Framji Jasavala v The firm of Lalchand Jasodanandan and Co, Ferreira and Val.

4653-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Shah Devchand Jesma v Padamsey Ratansey Kanji and ors, Mulla and Mulla, Soonderdas and Co, Amin and Desai, Daphtary F and D.

4656-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Shah Devchand Jeem v Padamsey Ratansey Kanji and ors, Soonderdas and Co, Mulla and Mulla, Amin and Desai.

4672-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sha Devchand Juma v Padamsey Ratansey Kanji and ors, Mulla and Mulla, Amin and Desai, Soonderdas and Co.

4673-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sha Devchand Juma v Jetharam Nathuram a firm, Bhaishanker K and G.

4674-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Shah Devchand Jiva v Padamsey Ratansey Kanji and ors, Mulla and Mulla, Amin and Desai, Soonderdas and Co.

4675-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Shah Devchand Jiva v Padamsey Ratansey Kanji and ors, Mulla and Mulla, Soonderdas and Co, Amin and Desai.

4453-21—Pearse and Co, N H Moos v Abdulali Noorbhai and anr, Matubhai J and M.

1836-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Pachaviji Purshotam and ors v Mahadeodas Gokuldas Pasta, Mulla and M.

(Continued from column 6).

Deer Horns, J Rahemtulla, 75 cwts cordman's Husk, G Suchedina and Co.

For Marseilles:—62 cwts Gum, C Jiwanlal and Co.

S. S. Dumana for Hull:—25 bales Hemp D M Dungaji, 4000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

For Hamburg:—212 bales cotton, B Gordhandas, 55 bales cotton, K Deochand and Co.

For Middlesbregh:—190 tons Tin clifling, J G Sheth.

S. S. Dunslaw for Dunkirk:—2003 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co, 220 bales cotton, A Khimji.

S. S. Strelkirk for Rotterdam:—16 cask goat skin, H N and H Essa.

S. S. Homestead for New York:—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros 2000 cwts castorseed Volkart Bros.

S. S. Clankereth for Hamburg:—50 cwts myrabollams, P Mathradas, 220 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co,

S. S. City of Genova for Dunkirk:—550 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S. S. Nippon for Venice:—110 bales cotton, Italian Cotton Co, 1770 bales cotton, K Deochand.

For Trieste:—740 bales cotton, K M Nathoo, 972 bales cotton, B Gordhandas, 55 bales cotton, K Deochand.

S. S. Zanis C. Cambaris for Dunkirk:—220 bales cotton, B Gordhandas.

S. S. Murzapur for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co.

S. S. Degra for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co 39 bales cotton, C V Lawis and Co, 100 bales cotton, H Rumbhagal, 400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 1450 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

For Moji:—450 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

For Yokkeichi:—700 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S. S. Alps Maru for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

For Yokochi:—200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

For Kobe:—1200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha 200 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co.

S. S. Hakadate Maru for Kobe:—2033 bales cotton, T M Kaisha, 500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha, 100 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co, 50 cases condiments, T P M Punji.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha and Co, 1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

For Hongkong:—26 cases Rose oil, H C Jooma and Co, 35 cwts Raisins, M N Dehdasti.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Manchester Exchange from New York Agents, P F Campbell and Co:—357 D/s Lubricating oil, 400 cases Lubricating oil, 250 bris Lubricating oil, 106 cases Vaseline, 32 cases Bolts and Nuts, 125 cases Clocks, 14 Boxes Clocks, 10 pkgs clocks, 146 cases medicines, 50 cases steel Hinges, 11 cases Steel Handles, 33 boxes Electric Battery, 174 cases Playing Cards, 40 cases Minaders Linament, 120 cases canned goods, 20 cases Pumps, 16 cases chain, 5 bris chain, 16 cases Tools, 14 cases Antiflogistins, 5 boxes Floorwax, 5 cases Varnish, 17 boxes Wood Stain, 71 cases Typewriters, 251 cases Aluminium circles, 16 cases Screws, 20 bris Sulphur base dye, 12 cases Hujal, 175 cases Quaker Oats, 14 bdls Metal Lath, 175 bdls Transmission Poles, 12 bdls Beams, 16 cases kitchen utensils, 13 cases soap, 30 bales cotton Remnants, 40 pkgs Hurricane Lanterns, 3394 bars Silver.

S. S. Mirzapore from Kobe, Agents M M and Co:—131 cases Empty wood boxes, 8 cases silk goods, 25 cases Celluloid goods, 147 cases matcn boxes, 104 boxes wooden ware, 14 cases wooden ware 27 cases Paper, 3 cases opium.

From Singapore:—120 cases Tea, 118 bags Betelnuts, 20 cases Gum, 2 bdls gum, 852 bags Sago flour, 30 bags Pearl Sago, 21 bags Dammer Bater, 25 bags Coffee, 300 cases Pines, 8 bags Pepper.

From Melbourne:—100 cases Lenos, 25 cases Dropping, 86 bales wool, 20 cases Tallow, 8 Pipes.

From Sydney:—25 cases Deserts, 30 cases Tomato Sauce, 37 Pipes Tallow, 75 casks Tallow, 17 cylinders Ammonia, 2 boxes Gold.

From Adelaide:—49 bars silver, 62 Pipes Tallow.

From Colombo:—22 bags Copra, 25 Hc. tea, 12 cases tea, 1 bundle cork.

S. S. Sierra-Leone, from Gothenburg, Agents W and A. Graham and Co:—600 Pcs. Steel Types, 2333 bdls Ceiling Boards, 501 bdls Paper, 850 cases Matches in zinc, 260 bdls Faggot steel, 170 cases nails, 71 Pkgs nails, 3122 kegs nails, 20 cases Hinges 218 cases Stoves, 37 Show cards, 10 cases condensed milk.

From Christiania:—100 D/s Carbide of Calcium, 741 bales Paper, 3171 kegs nails, 100 cases Poisonous sulphur matches, 1688 bdls Ceiling Boards, 75 bales wood Pulp, 275 cases Condensel milk, 35 cases Sterilised milk, 11 cases Fishing Hoops.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 4.

Empress of Covada, Robinson, Vancouver.

DEPARTURES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Goalpara, Levy, Colombo.
Riverway, Jones, Calcutta.
Rio Cairo, Hocken, Barcelona.
Vitellia, Bonar, Moulmein.
Karagola, Cammack Darban.
Barpeta, Beedle, Busreq.

S. S. Empress of Covada:—The American Tourist's steamer Empress of Covada, 12811 tons, Captain I. Robinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Vancouver, with the 389 American Tourists.

S. S. Goalpara:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Goalpara, 3216 tons, Captain H. E. S. Levy, will sail to-day from harbour for Colombo, with ballast.

S. S. Riverway:—The Andrew Yule Coy.'s steamer Riverway, 2876 tons, Captain J. B. Jones, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Rio Claro:—The W. and A. Graham Coy.'s steamer Rio Claro, 2510 tons, Captain R. Hocken, will sail to-day from harbour for Barcelona, with a general cargo.

S. S. Vitellia:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Vitellia, 2681 tons, Captain P. Bonar, will sail to-day from harbour for Moulmein, with ballast.

S. S. Karagola:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s African mail steamer Karogola, 3617 tons, Captain F. R. Cammack, will sail to-from harbour for Durban etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Barpeta:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Barpeta, 1877 tons, Captain T. S. Beedle, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, March 4.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

1 Streetkerf 3823 Cal. 6/3 E D S & Co.
2 Caledonia 2430 London 15/3, M M & Co.
3 Castalia 4683 Liverpool 12/3 Graham Co.
4 Cl. Keaneth 3159 N F, N F, J F & Co.
5 Karagola 3647 Africa 5/3 M M & Co.
6 Mandalay 5190, Ant. 7-3, M M & Co.
6 Mundra 4461, N F, N F, M M & Co.
7 Ct Valencia 4538 L'pool 1075 K N Co.
8 Homestead 4229 N Y N F, Vol Bros.
9 Steelville 2390 Hull 4/3 Graham & Co.
11 Alps Maru 4862 Kobe, 12/3 O S Kaisha.
12 Dumana 5112 Karachi N F M M & Co.
13 Degra 3223, Japan T M & Co.
16 Genoa 3990 Dunkirk 20/3 O S Kaisha.
17 Piave 4634, N F, Graham and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Gambhira 3196 Karachi N F., M M & Co.
3 Barpeta 1577 P. Gulf, 5/3 M M & Co.
4 Gwalior Service 2638 Hull 1/3 Graham & Co.
8 Rio Claro 2510 Antwerp, 5/3, Graham & Co.
12 & 14 Jeddah 2133 Jeddah 3-3, T M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C & R Hakadate Maru 5254 Japan 11/3 N Y Kaisha.
D & E Jalaterang 1484 Rangoon N F S S N Co.
F Vitallia 2681 N F, N F, S S N Co.
C P R Jalaputra 3113 N F N F S S N Co.
M Jalavara 2853, N F, N F, S S N Co.
N Nirupura 3647 Cal. 5/3 M M & Co.

EXPORTS.

March 4.

S. S. Castalia for Liverpool:—24 bales woollen carpets, Suamji Mal, 65 bales wool raw, David Sassoon and Co, 19 bales wool raw, H. Balkisondas, 6364 cwts myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros, 20 cwts Curry Powder, M. Punjaji and Sons, 2002 cwts myrabollams B. Damji and Co, 48 bales cotton fly, Walmer and Co, 110 bales cotton raw, A. Khimji, 200 bales cotton raw, H. Nensey and Co, 120 bales cotton fly, Messrs. Lagiey and Co, 10 bales wool, Y. Dabolbhoy.

For Marseilles:—2500 cwts Castorseed, Volkart Bros, 100 cwts Dillseed, A. Durot and Co, 69 cwts dried beefcasing, A. Mahler and Co, 238 cwts Gum, J. Nurbharam and Co.

For Glasgow:—300 Bundles Stoves of empty in shooks, H Spencer and Co, 75 bundles hoops of empty heads, Spencer and Co.

S. S. Mandala for Havre:—1400 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros, 300 cwts mustard seed, A. Durst and Co, 100 bales Hemp F P, F F Campbell and Co, 110 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld, 300 bales cotton Prier De Saone and Co, 300 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co, 165 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 330 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

For Antwerp:—148 bales Hemp, R Ramjiwan, 50 bales Hemp, B Meyer and Co, 235 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Ghent:—440 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. City of Valencia for Antwerp:—109 bales Hemp, J Vishweshwar and Co, 110 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co, 2000 cwts Ground nut, L Dreyfus and Co.

For Ghent:—440 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co, 165 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

For Liverpool:—200 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co, 50 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co, 200 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co, 1250 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co, 425 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Caledonia for London:—20 bales cow hides, P E Boyce and Sons, 50 cask goat skin, E A Rehman, 125 cask goat skin, Nizamuddin and Co, 60 tons Tin clifling, Shaw Wallace and Co, 100 bales Hemp, D M Dangaji, 50 cwts cattle fish, A Lalji and Co, 300 cwts

(Continued in column 5.)

COCOGEM

IS COCOGEM DIGESTIBLE.

Probably the greatest single advantage in the use of Cocogem for all cookery lies in the fact that it is one of the most digestible foodstuffs known to man, past or present.

COCOGEM is manufactured from the purest coconut oil.

A noted authority of foodstuff states:

Coconut Oil (Cocogem) is	97.9 p.c.	digestible
Olive Oil	97.8 p.c.	„
Butter fat (Ghee	97.0 p.c.	„
Mutton Suet (Ghee adulterant)	88.0 p.c.	„
Beef Fat (Ghee adulterant)	80.1 p.c.	„

The digestibility of Cocogem is thus unrivalled.

COCOGEM Contributes Cooking Contentment.

Sole Distributors for Bombay

(Excluding Sindh),

NOWROJI HORMASJI & CO.,

91/93, Goa St., Frere Road, Fort,

BOMBAY.

8

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily:—

	Bombay (Colaba). Arr. H. M.	Dept. H. M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail ...	x11.30	*16.0
Gujarat Mail	8.42	20.45
Delhi Express	6.30	21-0
Kathiawar Express	7.40	21.35
Express	§20.25	7.5

*A portion of the Down Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15.30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England, provided the ship reaches the Pier before mid-day.

x A portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

§ A portion of the Up Bombay Peshawar Mail will run to Ballard Pier station on Saturdays arriving there at 11.10.

Both the Up and Down Bombay Peshawar Mail Trains will stop at Grant Road.

This Express will terminate at Church Gate and passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following will be the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at, and from Victoria Terminus and from 1st March, 1924.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17- 0	12-30
Calcutta Mail (via Jub.)	13- 0	21- 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7- 0	15-45
Madras Mail	6-30	22-45
Poona Mail	11-30	15- 0
Veter III Poona Express ...	12-20	14-15
Poona Express	19-55	7-45
Delhi & Lucknow Express ...	9- 0	21-30
Madras Fast Passenger	21-40	9- 0

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

MISQUITTA—At his residence Girgaum at 4-0 p.m. on Tuesday, 4th March Gabriel H. Misquitta, J.P., youngest son of the late Dr. M. A. Misquitta. Funeral leaves for Sewri at 4.30 p.m. to-day. Friend and relatives will please accept this the only intimation.

R9947

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O mail steamer "Moldavia" with the mails from Bombay of the 23rd ultimo arrived at Port Said at noon on the 3rd instant and left there at 3-30 p.m. the same day.

The O S K's steamer "Ryujin Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on 3rd instant and is due here on 17th instant via Colombo.

The O S K's steamer "Andes Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on 26th February and is due here on 12th instant via Colombo.

The O S K's steamer "Sumatra Maru" left Moji for Bombay on 28th February and is due to arrive here via intermediate ports on 27th instant.

The N Y K steamer "Bengal Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 1st March and is due to arrive here on Wednesday morning the 5th at 10 a.m.

S S "Tinos Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 2nd March and is due to arrive here on or about the 26th March.

S S Canton Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 2nd March, and S S "Sado Maru" (Homeward bound) arrived at Hongkong on the 1st March.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

Under the auspices of the Club the adjourned lecture of Mr. S. A. Dange on "The cornering of Bombay Newspapers by Capital" will be given to-day at 6 p.m. at the Hall of the R. L. Trust Hostel near Opera House Tram Terminus, Girgaon. Sheth Pancheddas Lotwala will preside. All are cordially invited.

'F' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The following gentlemen have been elected to represent this Ward to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee:—Sjt. R. Suryanarayan Iyer, Sjt. P. V. Seshadri Iyer, and Sjt. S. S. Karnik (Depressed Class.).

Two more application are invited from lady members to represent two reserved seats.

PROF. PATRICK GEDDES' LECTURE.

Prof. Patrick Geddes will deliver the XIX of his series of lectures on "Contemporary Civilisation" to-day (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. (Sir T.) at the Royal Institute of Science East Wing, second floor next to Elphinstone College, Esplanade Road. The lecture is open to the public.

BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL ASSN.

The annual general meeting of the Association will be held to-morrow (Thursday) the 6th March next at 6-30 p.m. in the Architectural Class of Sir J. J. School of Art to adopt the Seventh Annual Report etc. and to elect office-bearers and members of the Managing Committee for the ensuing year. All members are requested to attend.

BOMBAY'S HEALTH.

A statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 3rd March 1924 to 6 a.m. of 4th March 1924.

Smallpox 18 attacks and 8 deaths; Cholera nil; Plague 10 attacks and 5 deaths; Influenza 1 attack and 2 deaths; total mortality this day last year 91. Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 135.

A RAILWAY FATALITY.

Desoji Patramal, a Hindu grain dealer aged about 22 years jumped from the platform of Masjid Station at 3 p.m. on Monday and was crossing the lines to go to the opposite platform when he was run over by a passing light engine. He was cut up on the spot. At an inquest held on his body on Tuesday his uncle Govan Mulji identified the body. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE SURYA TEXTILE MILLS AND INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD. OF COCANADA.

We draw the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Surya Textile Mills and Industrial Co. Ltd. of Codanada, appearing on another page. The Company starts with a capital of Rs. 50,00,000 and has as its Managing Agents the firm of Messrs. Ruttonshaw Akella & Co. with a Board of Directors composed of well-known highly respected Zamindars merchants, bankers, retired Government officials and members of Legislative Councils. The Company has been fortunate in securing the distinguished patronage of the Maharaja of Pittapur who is represented by his Dewan Sahib on the Board of Directors. The promoters have decided to start, in the first instance, a Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Mill on the most up-to-date system, and for the purpose of buying the machineries one of the Directors Mr. F. Ruttonshaw, who has played the chief part in the floating of the Company will start for Europe as soon as a sufficient number of shares are subscribed and allotted. In the prospectus a plan is outlined for fostering Cottage Hand Loom and Hand Spinning Industry on hire system thereby encouraging poor people to make their honest livelihood. Another special feature is "The Improvement and Endowment Fund for the Operatives" for the labour and staff employed in the Company, thus making the operatives participate in the profits of the Company. The Company will be the first of its kind in the Andhradesa.

STRIKE SITUATION.

GROWING DISTRESS OF WORKERS

There is not the slightest change in the position of the strike. While the enquiry is going on at the High Court, and the Police parties are watching the mills in Parel and others places, the workers themselves are doing nothing. They are merely watching for something to happen, which will give a favourable turn to the whole affair. But so far as can be seen there is nothing in sight, which is likely to improve the prospects of an early settlement of the strike. A it is, it is more than a month since the big strike was precipated, helped by the attitude of the mill agents, and it is a marvel that all this time the men have done nothing to disturb the peace in the City, but merely watched patiently for something to turn up. Many of the workers are migrating to their villages, there to eke out a livelihood rather than return to work in the mills at the dictation of the Agents. But the great majority of the workers are still in Bombay, and most of them must be at the end of their resources. Yet, they have elected to wait on. The confabulation for the purpose of givin some relief to the men have, as yet, resulted in nothing, and it does not seem likely that the Committee will be able to do much, seeing that the available funds are so small. To give relief to more than two lakhs of men is not an easy thing and must require several thousands of rupees daily and it does not seem that there is any chance of collecting such a fund. Besides, it does not appear that the committee have taken its work very seriously, judging from the poor attendance at Monday's meeting.

The two days' holiday has distracted the attention of the public from the strike, but the position is growing acute daily. There is not the slightest doubt that every additional day's strike means increased difficulties to the men, who at the best of times are not even able to make both ends meet.

At about 6 p.m. on Monday, some one hundred men—Madrasis workers in the mills—came to the Servants of India Society's Hall, fearing perhaps that a meeting was going to be held there for the consideration of the question of giving relief to the mill strikers Mr. S. H. Jhabvala they interviewed, but he was unable to do anything. He merely asked them to go to the Damodar Thackersey Hall on Tuesday night. The incident is only given here with a view to bringing to the notice of the public the acuteness of the whole position and the great straits to which the men have been reduced by this prolonged strike of over a month. Nothing has been done so far to relieve the situation. Nothing has been done to succour the needy and starving mill strikers. And if things are allowed to drift in this fashion, without anybody caring for the men, it means a possible disaster. Starving men are not in a mood to chop fine logic, or listen to words of cold comfort from well-fed and sleek men. Some move has got to be made and that immediately.

ANOTHER STRIKE.

There was another strike at the Asiatic Petroleum Company's Oil Depot at Sewree, when some 750 men went on strike. It appears that the management had dismissed some men, for "unsatisfactory" work and the men insist that they shall be re-instated. The management, however, cannot see eye to eye with the men, and the result is that the whole force of about 750 men went on strike on Tuesday morning. There has been no disturbance so far.

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

The annual general meeting of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India was held in the Municipal Corporation Hall. The Hon. Sir Norman Macleod, Kt., presided.

The President in presenting the report said that their Society was making steady progress in carrying out the objects for which it was established and to some extent the finances were in a satisfactory condition as their working expenses were practically covered by ordinary receipts.

In pursuance of the Society's representations to Government for special legislation a Bill to make further provision for the custody and protection of children and young persons and for the custody, trial and punishment of youthful offenders, was drawn up some time ago, but could not be introduced in the Council. The Committee are glad to find that the Bill has at last emerged from the consideration stage of Government and has been published in the Government Gazette.

Dr. Sandilands seconded the adoption.

Mr. Masani in supporting said that he had just heard from a Council member that the consideration of this Bill had been postponed for two reasons. One, that it had not received publicity, and the other, that it was not very urgent. He regretted this very much and hoped it would soon again be taken up.

The following Executive Committee for 1924 was then appointed:—

President:—The Hon. Sir Norman Macleod, Kt.

Vice-Presidents:—The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Kt., C.I.E., and Sir Temulji B. Nariman, Kt.

Hon. Secretaries:—Mr. R. P. Masani, Khan Saheb R. S. Katrak, Dr. D'Monte and Mrs. Sirur.

Hon. Treasurer:—Mr. E. M. Lane.

Members:—Mrs. Clayton, Mrs. Masani, Misses B. A. Engineer, M. S. Captain, Jeejeebhoy, Drs. J. Sandilands, D'Monte, N. H. Sukhia, Messrs. S. R. Bomanji, Montgomerie, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, H. P. Mody, Husseinbhoy A. Laljee, Frank Oliveira, B. N. Motivala, N. V. Mandlik, B. N. Karanjia, Jehangir B. Boman-Behram, B. B. Joshi, G. G. Nadkarni, Velji Lakhamsi, Ramkrishna Mahadev Salvi, Kanji Dwarkedas, Mrs. Tata and Rao Saheb Manaji Rajuji.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

PROF LOUIS PELTIER.

Professor Louis Peltier of Elphinstone College at the age of 48 died at the St. George's Hospital on Monday last, in the course of an operation. The Professor was in bad health for some time and was on leave. He was a lecturer in French at the Elphinstone and Wilson Colleges from 1907. From 1914 to 1916 he was in active service in France. Professor Peltier conducted a literary circle in Bombay for the Salle Francaise which was largely attended. The Professor had the French decorations of the Officer D'Academic and Officer D'La Instruction Publique. He leaves behind a widow and two children.

SCHOOL CHILDREN AND EATABLES.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION MEETING.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Tuesday night, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding. The first item to be taken up was about the tendency of children to buy "undesirable and unhealthy eatables" sold near the school premises. This the mover wanted to be stopped at any cost and he, therefore, asked the Commissioner to invite the Health Officer's attention to the question. The Corporation decided to give the skinning contract at Deonar for the current year for a sum of Rs. 30,100, which is less than the price received last year. The Municipal Commissioner was asked to submit a report about the Love Lane Stable Case. The Commissioner stated that though he had tried to fight out the case with some respect in his mind for the magistracy and the High Court, he had failed to do so, as he had been defeated owing to the failure of the Courts to take a practical, commonsense view of the question. He had desisted from appealing to the Privy Council, for it might take him six years to get a decision and in the meantime the complainant might die, or his house might fall down!

CHILDREN AND UNHEALTHY EATABLES.

Dr. R. M. Mistri moved: "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to invite the attention of the Health Officer in the interest of the school-going children to the great necessity of not allowing undesirable and unhealthy eatables to be sold near school premises." He said it was high time that some attention was given to this matter, as the eatables kept for sale were very unhealthy in most cases.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya seconded.

Dr. Vorah said it was very good on the part of the mover to have brought forward such a resolution after enjoying those "unhealthy" sweets when he was a schoo'-boy. Most of them had eaten those things when they were young and they were none the worse for them. Still he thought that something might be done in this regard.

The proposition was agreed to.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya moved: "That the Schools Committee be requested to consider and report to the Corporation the desirability of requesting Government to start a Training College for primary Teachers in Bombay in view of the increasing necessity of trained teachers under the scheme for compulsory primary education."

He said that teachers were taught better in the Poona Training College than at Bombay. With the introduction of compulsory education in Bombay, they would require a large number of teachers, and it was only proper that they should have proper facilities for training them. The arrangement now in force in Bombay was not at all satisfactory, and he thought that they should have a proper college for the purpose.

Dr. Jethalal Vorah seconded and the proposition was adopted.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved: "That the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution dated the 28th August 1923, be requested to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner, any alternative scheme that may be suggested with a view to minimise loss to the Corporation and hardship to people in the event of the Committee not recommending the abandonment of the Hornby Road to Ballard Pier Scheme."

Mr. B. N. Gamudia seconded and the proposition was passed.

LOVE LANE STABLE CASE.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai: "That the Commissioner be requested to place before this Corporation the judgment of the High Court in the Love Lane Stable case delivered on 12th October 1923, together with all the papers relating to the case brought against him including Counsels' opinion, and a report of the expenditure incurred in defending the case in the Police Court and in the High Court. That the Commissioner be requested not to carry this litigation any further in view of the judgments in both the Courts being entirely against the Municipal Commissioner."

Mr. Desai said they wanted the full report in the case, as the Commissioner had, instead of making the owner of the stables one of the parties, fought the case throughout at the expense of the Corporation. He did not know why the Commissioner should have gone to this extreme and spent such large sums belonging to the Corporation without any justification.

Mr. Somji seconded.

The Commissioner said he would give the report if they required it. But in his view the High Court had taken a very unpractical view of the whole question and gave an adverse decision on a minor technical point. He had tried his best to fight the whole case with some respect for the magistracy and the High Court, but he had failed and he was defeated on a technical point. He would have gone to the Privy Council, but it would have taken six years to get a decision and in the meantime the Rent Act might have been abolished, or the man who had brought forward the case might have died, or the house might have fallen, or many such things might have taken place. He was sorry that the High Court had failed to take a commonsense and practical view of the matter.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said it was not a small matter as was stated. The Commissioner had wasted more than Rs. 30,000 of the Corporation's money. If any case had been judged rightly by the High Court, it was this. The whole thing was a discredit to the Corporation, and to their executive. He did not think they were justified in taking the matter to the High Court, after the lower Court's judgment.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla begged to differ from the opinions of Mr. Nariman and Mr. Desai. The Commissioner was quite justified in the expenditure as they wanted a properly kept stable in this part of the city. In fact it was a great necessity, and it was a great pity that the High Court had not taken a practical view of the question.

Mr. B. N. Gamudia said the prestige of the Corporation must be maintained at any cost. They had asked the owner of the stable to erect the stable and then if they had not supported him it would not have been at all proper.

The motion was adopted.

The Chairman of the Standing Committee moved that the right of skinning dead animals at Deonar for the year 1924-25 be given to Messrs. Ahmed Abdulla and Company for one year at Rs. 30,100.

This was agreed to.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Superintendent, Sanitation Depart. Social Service League, asking that in view of the possibility of an outbreak of cholera owing to the mill strike, a special staff of scavengers etc. should be employed.

The Chairman of the Standing Committee moved that the Superintendent be informed that the necessary steps had already been taken. The Corporation agreed.

ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE.

The Corporation had received letter from the Secretary, Royal Sanitary Institute, asking them to appoint delegates to the 35th Congress of the Institute to be held at Liverpool from July 14th to 19th 1924.

Mr. R. M. Chinoy proposed that Mr. T. K. Roddan should be asked to attend the Congress as their delegate.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram said Sir D. M. Petit was going to England, as he did last year, and he should be asked to represent the Corporation.

Mr. C. W. Arbuthnot proposed the names of Mr. J. T. Fry and Mr. P. A. Kelly.

Mr. Fazal Rahimtoolah moved that the question be deferred till the end of the February agenda.

Mr. Fazal's motion was carried.

THE NIZAM'S OFFER TO BERAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. G. R. Abhyankar's chief concern in his article, published in your esteemed paper dated the 1st of March on the Rendition of Berar, seems to be chiefly about his sanguine hope in "the inauguration of a new policy so far as the subjects of the Indian States are concerned." He evidently takes it for granted that the Hyderabad proposal is bound to be rejected by the inhabitants of Berar in the plebiscite if and when it comes. Such an unwarranted conclusion seems to betray Mr. Abhyankar's own mentality rather than that of the people of Berar. "Strictly speaking" he writes "the claim for the retrocession of Berar is purely an interstated one. It has got to be adjudicated on the legal rights and titles of the parties concerned." "What locus standi" he further adds "have the inhabitants of Berar in the purely judicial adjudication of this question?"

I hope Mr. Abhyankar understands that these are not the times when millions of human beings could be exchanged by secret treaties like herds of sheep meekly changing their master, and the British Government have very rightly announced the other day in the House of Commons that no steps would be taken in the matter without giving the people of Berar full opportunity of expressing their wishes.

There is hardly any difference of opinion even amongst those inhabitants of Berar, who entertain views against the Hyderabad proposal, as to the justice, legality and the equity of H. E. H. the Nizam's claim for the restoration of Berar to him by the British Government. The misgivings of the people of Berar are about the bona fides of H. E. H. the Nizam in offering to the Beraris "a constitution for a responsible Government with absolute popular control under a constitutional Governor." If H. E. H. is so generous they think in offering to the people of Berar a full responsible Government under a constitutional head, why has he delayed so far in his own State the grant of even the semblance of a representative Government to his own subjects?

Is the offer merely a bait to catch the votes of the inhabitants of Berar in the referendum, if there is going to be one, or is it an honest and a genuine offer meant to be seriously acted upon and scrupulously maintained? It must be noted that the reservation viz. "except in matters relating to my Army Department" in the offer of "complete autonomy in administration" is ominous and adds very gravely to the doubts raised in the minds of Beraris about the bona fides in the generous offer of H. E. H.

What has Berar to do with the Nizam's Army Department? For the internal administration of Berar the Beraris will be responsible and will fully provide for the maintenance of peace and tranquility in the territory, and it can reasonably be conceived that there will hardly be any need of the aid either of the British or the Nizam's troops for safeguarding the Beraris from any conceivable foreign aggression for none can imagine of one such at the present moment. There is therefore not the remotest contingency of even a single soldier from the Nizam's forces being stationed in the Berar. But if the aforesaid reservation in the offer of autonomy to Beraris means that the autonomous Government of Berar cannot interfere with the Nizam's Army Department, if his Army Department chooses to flood Berar with the Nizam's troops in season and out of season, the whole affair assumes a very different complexion and the autonomous Government of Berar under the circumstances will find it very difficult to do anything against the wishes of the army Nababs stationed in Berar.

It is therefore up to his H. E. H. the Nizam and his Government to explain and keep at rest any such doubts in the minds of the inhabitants of Berar and clear the atmosphere in their own interest before any referendum is held.

I personally have very little faith in the so called Treaties, especially Treaties made inter se amongst themselves by the parties concerned, and one does not know how many solemn Treaties have come to be regarded as so many scraps of paper within the last few years, and yet the world has not come to a stand still, as is sometimes argued would happen if Treaties were broken. But the method to be adopted in arriving at a settlement in this question of retrocession of Berar will be keenly watched by the whole world and it is inconceivable that the parties concerned could ever think of regarding the suggested referendum and the embodiment of a settlement on its result merely a farce, and defy the express terms in the settlement in face of the world opinion against them. The Beraris ought, I think, to keep their doubts at rest on this score.

It is however surprising to find how the various political parties in Berar seem to have taken the subject apparently so lightly, and it is all the more surprising to find that not a word has so far been uttered on the subject by any of the Swarajists of Berar who are waxing so eloquent in the Assembly for a grant of Swaraj to Indians.

In my opinion the subject of the retrocession of Berar to Hyderabad deserves a special and a serious attention not only from the Beraris but from all the Indians and from all the political parties in India. What the British Government is not prepared to do in case of British India they are prepared to do in case of the people of Berar. The British Government is not prepared even to concede to a Round Table Conference for framing a constitution of the choice of the people of British India. But they are prepared to ask the Beraris if the Beraris want Swaraj under the Nizam or want British Raj as it stands now. It is now up to the people not only of the Berar but the whole of India not to let go the opportunity but to make the best use of it.

The result of the referendum if and when it comes will be fraught with far-reaching political consequences on the Indian Nation as such than the people of India seem to the present to imagine. What the Swarajists are fighting for in the Assembly for the Indians is promised to the Indians of Berar at least now and immediately. It will be damning to the Indian Nation as such if the offer of H. E. H. to the Indians of Berar, provided it is genuine, is rejected by the Beraris on any other considerations whatsoever.

If the result of the referendum is in favour of the British Government the British Government will not be very far from correct in concluding that Indians as a nation are admittedly unfit to govern themselves and consider themselves unfit to take the reins of Government into their own hands and manage the administration of even so small a province as that of Berar. The Swarajists and Congressmen could not then any longer pose themselves as representatives of the masses in their demand for Swaraj in British India.

It will therefore not be unreasonable to conclude, that the rejection of the Hyderabad proposal by the Beraris, if ever such an unfortunate and calamitous verdict is brought about, will mean nothing short of catastrophy and will be a death blow to all hopes of the advent of Swaraj in the near future in British India.

The question before the Beraris really is not if they want British Raj or Mophlai, the very name of which makes the Beraris shudder in horror, but the question is it the Beraris want British Raj or Swaraj under the Nizam.

It may take yet some few years before the choice is finally put before the Beraris and will depend on the development of the negotiations that may pass between the Nizam and the British Government but I think it is high time that the inhabitants of Berar bestir themselves in the right direction and that the Swarajists in the interests of an early advent of Swaraj, at least in Berar, seize with alacrity the opportunity by the forelock before it is too late.

I have every hope that Berar completely administered by its inhabitants will be the greenest spot in India and its example will undoubtedly immensely accelerate the advent of Swaraj in British India.—Yours, etc.,

V. K. THAKUR.

Akola, March 3.

AFGHAN INDEPENDENCE

A PLEASANT TEA PARTY AT THE CONSULATE.

There was a pleasant Tea Party given at the Afghan Consulate last week to celebrate the Sixth Anniversary of the Afghan Independence. A large and distinguished gathering drawn from all the principal communities was present on the auspicious occasion. The Prince of Nepal added by his presence to the greatness of the celebration.

Refreshments had been provided for on a lavish scale. A beautiful canopy had been erected in the grounds of the Consulate and at night there were illuminations.

The guests began to arrive at 5 p.m. and the Consul personally welcomed them all. Afterwards the guests repaired inside the Conculate, where the Consul made a felicitous speech in the following terms:—

"Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I feel it my pleasant duty to express on my own behalf and on behalf of the Government of Afghanistan, our cordial thanks to you all for so kindly responding to my friendly invitation and partaking in our pleasure on this the happy occasion of the 6th Anniversary of the Afghan Independence.

Ever since this Consulate of Afghanistan was established in Bombay, the people of this Presidency, from the Government Officials to the members of all the communities, and the Consuls of the Foreign Powers, have always shown nothing but a friendly spirit towards the Afghan Consulate, for which my Government and myself are grateful.

To-day being an auspicious function of the 6th Anniversary of the National Independence of our country, for the celebration of which this great and distinguished gathering has assembled here, I do not wish to make my speech lengthy and thus waste the enjoyable time of my esteemed audience, so I conclude it with a hearty prayer for the long life of our noble and illustrious King, His Afghanic Majesty, Ameer Amanullah Khan, and for the happiness and prosperity of the Afghan Nation under his glorious rule.—Amen."

The guests thereafter repaired to the Garden, where they partook of the lavish hospitality of the Consul. The pleasant function came to a close at a late hour with the Afghan National Dance. The illuminations added to the charm of the surroundings and produced a happy effect.

LAST SATURDAY.

TELLY'S CARDS CONTAINED SEVEN GOOD WINS INCLUDING

Dirrah Rs. 316/- Book Lore Rs. 112/- Tipperary Rs. 63/- And several Fine-places. The Special one Horse Place Card was another Success There is only one more meeting to make up.

1:th Extra Selections will pay good Odds.

SPORTING NEWS.

MEERUT RACES.

(Associated Press.)

MEERUT, March 4.

THE BABUGARH PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Capt Macarthur's EXCEPTION, 8-3, Jos. Fourt .....

Rajsingh's KAUSHIK, 8-3, Purtoosingh .....

Maj Bowhay and Capt Plunkett's HOME-SPUN, 8-3, Harroway 3

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 24.

The following are results of the Meerut Races:—

THE NAUCHANDI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Capt Farrar and Mr Robert's PURE GEM, 10-5, Edwards 1

Chandrika Parshad's KISHOREE, 7-13, Purtoosingh 2

Raja Sripalsingh's UZINE, 9-13, Mawade ... 3

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 9.

THE ROBERTS PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maj Yarrow's MALLARD, 9-7, Alford 1

Mr King's CASSIN, 8-12, Buckley 2

Capt Hughes' ZAZA 6-5 (ad 6-0), Hoyt 3

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 4.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Distance miles.

Mr Graham's GRIM, 12-10, Owner 1

Mr Dillon's THE BARON, 10-10 (ad 10-12) 2

Capt Cox's MR. JINKS, 11-3, Capt Cox 3

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 6.

THE NORTH-WESTERN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Wilson's BATTLE CALL, 8-5, Buckley 1

Mr Bhargawa's SUNLINE, 7-13, Jones 2

Mr Wilson's PRINCESS JABBY, 8-13, Donnelly .....

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 6.

THE CANTONMENT PLATE.—Distance mile.

Mr Jewansingh's SEMBO II, 7-10, Palmer 1

Mr Santsingh Chachi's SIGNATURE, 8-5, Harroway 2

Maj Edward's KARUN, 7-10, Steele 3

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 5.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Distance 1 furlongs.

Raja Sripalsingh's LIGHTNING, 8-6, Edwards 1

Mr Fawcett's WINKLE, 7-2, Hoyt 2

Mr Kashicharan's GREY ROSETTE, 12, McQuade 3

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 18.

DRAW FOR DAVIS CUP.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

Washington.—The draw for the Davis Cup will be held at White House on March 17th. President Coolidge will draw the first number. Fifteen nations besides the United States will participate. The Ambassadors and Ministers will draw for their respective countries. President Coolidge will draw for the United States and the challenge round will be played in Philadelphia early in September.—Reuter.

PROTEST AGAINST CUSTOMS DUTY.

(From our Correspondent.)

RANPUR, March 4.

A public meeting of the citizens of Ranpur convened under the signature of the leading citizens, was held on Saturday evening under the Presidentship of Amritlal Sheth, Editor "Saurashtra." The meeting authorised the president to send the following resolution to: (1) Bombay and Delhi Governments (2) to the Assembly Leaders, Delhi.

That the people of Ranpur view with dismay the probability of the revival of Viramgam Ranpur custom lines as foreshadowed in the Tariff Bill introduced by Sir Charles Innes in the Delhi Assembly. The citizens' experience is that the custom lines is harassing and insulting to them as to the native state subjects, in spite of all safeguards devised by the authorities to spare them. They claim as British Indian citizens the indulgence of the Government both of Bombay and Delhi to see that the customs lines do not come in to Kathiawad.

The second resolution requested Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, their representative in the Assembly and Pandits Nehru and Malaviya as prominent leaders of British Indian citizens to oppose the provisions in the Tariff Bill.

A largely attended public meeting of the citizens of Rajkot city and Civil stations held on Sunday evening passed the resolutions to the same effect.

POLICE COURT.

SENTENCED FOR THEFT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Tuesday before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Sub-Inspector Tawde charged Mahomed Inayatullah, an armed police constable, with house-breaking and theft of a turban valued at Rs. 18 and a Government Currency Note of Rs. 10 belonging to another police constable Haji Shah Mahomed Shah residing in the police lines at the headquarters. The evidence showed that the theft was committed about six months ago and the complainant found the property in possession of a municipal cooly. He made enquiries and learnt that the cooly had purchased it about six months ago from the accused for Rs. 12. Further enquiries showed that the accused had pledged the property with a Marwari and redeemed about six months ago. The accused pleaded not guilty and said that he had purchased it for Rs. 3 from one Yusuf Ismail, a butcher. The butcher in his evidence denied having sold this to the accused. His Worship held the accused guilty of receiving stolen property and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30 or in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A Calcutta message of March 3, says:—Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer is one shilling four and nineteen thirty-second pence and demand is one shilling. The Market is steady.

SATURDAY RACES

DON'T MISS! LAST CHANCE!!

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REFUND OF FEES? OR A SHARE IN YOUR PROFITS.?

A WIN-horse only in each Plate Rs. 25. But, if you desire so, a PLACE also. To Mofussil-residents, Tips available by telegrams when Fees remitted in advance.

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Room No. 518, TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

Visitors who wish to avail of HOROSCOPICAL work, and other Questions on momentous affairs even without birth-dates are welcome on all days except SATURDAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHAH ASKARAN MENGHJI, the Cashier of Messrs. Jeevabhai Maganlal, Pydoni, has no longer any concern with the above firm from 5th March, 1924. Hence if anybody conducts any sort of business with that person will be responsible and liable for the consequences.

JIVABHAI MAGANLAL.

Bombay, 4th March, 1924.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1924.

THE HINDU MUSLIM PACT.

After the Indian National Congress has dealt in two separate sessions with the formulation of a National Pact determining the relations and safeguarding as well as reconciling the interests of the heterogeneous communities living in India, it requires some explanation why we are going to speak of a Hindu-Muslim Pact. The Hindus and Musalmans comprise more than ninety-five per cent of the Nation, but there are, besides, about a crore altogether of Christians, Sikhs, Parsis, Jews and the Domiciled communities, whose existence cannot be overlooked. Indeed, if a community has to be safeguarded in its rights because it is in a minority, the smaller the community the greater must be the attention paid to it. Mahatma Gandhi emphasised this doctrine in his explanation of the scheme of the National Flag and in his statements issued during the riots of November 1921. Explaining the three colours of the flag, Mahatma maintained that the white at the top stood at once for justice and for all the very small communities. They stood there claiming protection and chivalry rom the major communities, because they were so small in numbers themselves. The question of the hour should not, therefore, be only a Hindu-Muslim Pact, but an Indian National Pact—and there is a committee charged to prepare a Pact acceptable to all communities. We owe all the more, therefore, an explanation why we speak of a Hindu-Muslim Pact. A few gentlemen belonging to the Musalman community of Bengal and some Hindu members of the Das Party of the Bengal Council turned out what they called a Hindu-Muslim Pact or the Bengal Pact. The Hindu community as such was not at all consulted before its being framed. That pact was taken to Cocanada for the Imprimatur of the Indian National Congress, but that Body refused it a place of equality with the Draft National Pact signed by the committee appointed by the Delhi Congress. Had the matter rested there we should have heard the last of the Bengal Pact which its principal author Mr. Das began to call a mere suggestion. But the Khilafat Conference and more particularly the Conference of the Ulema gave the Bengal Pact a place of superiority over the Ansari-Lajpatrai Draft National Pact. After Cocanada, Mr. Das went to Bengal and said to a representative of the "Englishman" that he saw no serious opposition to the Bengal Pact and that he hoped the Pact would be accepted. Numerous meetings have been held in Calcutta over the Pact and even a meeting was held at Allahabad commending the Bengal Pact for acceptance. The Hon. Mr. Abdul Karim, a Mahomedan Member of the Council of State, wrote letters to the Press in support of the Pact. Those letters have been published in book form and a copy of that booklet has been sent to us. The agitation in Bengal was taken to Mahatma's ears by one of the persons responsible for the Pact, viz., Maulana Abul Kalam Azad to whom are apparently due the decision both of the Khilafat Conference and of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema. The effect on Mahatma of learning about the agitation was anything but favourable. The Bengal Pact is thus kept very much alive and the booklet we have in our hands contains the best and ablest advocacy of that Pact.

We are very glad to find that the author of the booklet "is not one of those sentimental patriots who think that even religious principles should be sacrificed at the altar of Hindu-Muslim Unity." We feel as if our position is stated when the Hon. Maulvi says, "As far as true religious principles and practices are concerned the Hindus must remain staunch Hindus and the Musalmans true Musalmans." In fact, we have always held that the chief merit of Mahatma's scheme of Swaraj is that he does not stand for the subservience of religion to politics, that in the Swaraj of Mahatma's vision a Musalman will be doing a purely religious or Islamic duty in laying down his life for Swaraj and a Hindu will be doing a purely Hindu duty in doing the same. The Jamiat-ul-Ulema did actually resolve at Cocanada that it was the first *Islamic* duty of Indian Muslims to fight for the attainment of Swaraj. A Maulvi holding such views surprises us when he lays down that only a temporary disproportionate distribution of administrative posts may make even the patriotic-minded people doubt whether benevolent and non-progressive bureaucracy will not after all be better than the worst of all tyrannies—the tyranny of a people over a people under unrestrictedly democratic conditions." We suspect a very perverted notion of democracy in the mind of the Maulvi Saheb. If the conditions in any province are "unrestrictedly democratic," the voice of the majority must prevail in the end, which cannot be long in coming. In Bengal, the Musalmans are in a majority and will be able to make their cause prevail in case of "unrestrictedly democratic" conditions, and it will be for the Hindus to complain of the worst tyranny. Yet here is a prominent Musalman of Bengal complaining in advance against the so-called worst tyranny. We daresay that in unrestrictedly democratic days, the leaders of the Nation will never inquire what the creed of a candidate for a post in the Civil Service (permanent) is, but only what is the qualification and the character of the candidate. The Maulvi has apparently ot his vision affected by a long tenure of Government service. Otherwise he would never have suggested that the Musalman community would be "hewers of wood and drawers of water" only on account of their not being able to carry away a large percentage of State jobs. We could point to very important communities in Western India who would think it below their dignity to send their youth into the Government Service. We know of a great Parsi who advised his community to stick to enterprising professions and not to go in for posts.

The Maulvi Saheb is of opinion that even under Swaraj Government the officials "will perform the double function of the executors of our national policies and of guides, philosophers and friends of our representative authorities." We submit that this opinion is entirely misconceived. Nothing has been more emphatically asserted by the Nationalist leaders than that we want to get rid of the anomaly of our servants being also our masters. Under Swaraj Government, the Civil Service will be only executors of policies. The formation of policies will be in the hands of the leaders elected to legislative bodies and to ministers elected from and responsible to those legislative bodies. Maulvi Saheb refers to the "growth of self-government in its initial stages" and "a progressive approximation to self-government in India." These are ideas that have been specifically repudiated by the Indian National Congress, the Khilafat Conference and the Jamiat-ul-Ulema. All these bodies are committed to the policy of an immediate establishment of complete self-government, without the removal of a single individual in the Civil Service, but with the complete transfer of power from Civil Servants to the leaders of the people. Had the ideas of the Maulvi Saheb been known to the Khilafat Conference and the Ulema's Conference, they would probably have followed the Indian National Congress in throwing out the so-called Bengal Pact. The Maulvi Saheb demands for Bengal the "right to determine her own policy and programme for the settlement of intercommunal relations according to her own peculiar needs. We doubt if the two great Mahomedan Assemblies had even this idea explained to them. It is yet too early to think separately of provinces. That will come after the question of Indian Swaraj has been solved. We agree with the statement of the President of the Cocanada Congress that Mahatma Gandhi is the best National Pact and we welcome the willingness of the Khilafatists of Bengal to leave the whole question of the Bengal Pact to Mahatma Gandhi. We know Mahatma Gandhi's care for Hindu-Muslim Unity, by which he really means "Hindu-Muslim-Parsi-Christian-Sikh-and-Jewish Unity." Let all communities agree to let him work in his own way. He will take some months to take up active leadership. We wrote of six Gandhi months, of which one Gandhi month is now nearly over. Five Gandhi months are still to run. During those months let all agitation for or against pacts be suspended and let all energies be concentrated on the remaining items of the Constructive Programme. By God's grace the embodiment of love will then be able to resume the active leadership and will remove all traces of disunity from among the communities inhabiting India.

THE DADABHAI MEMORIAL.

Though it is nearly a week since we sked Mr. Narottam Morarji, as Secretary f the Dadabhai Naoroji Memorial Committee, to make public the names of he Indian sculptors whom the Committee had consulted and from whom they had invited tenders for the memorial statue, so as to justify Mr. Narottam's statement that "the tenders were given by all Indian artists", neither Mr. Narottam nor any other member of the Committee has cared to do so. We have already published letters from Messrs Phadke and Mhatre declaring that neither of them had been consulted or offered the tender for the statue. To-day we publish a letter from Mr. V. V. Wagh which throws a flood of light on the procedure of the Memorial Committee. It is clear from Mr. Wagh's letter that it was not the Committee who thought it necessary to approach the Indian sculptors, but it was the latter who had to plead with the former that indigenous talent should have its due recognition at the hands of Indian public men. It is also clear from Mr. Wagh's letter that the Committee—at least, those who dominated it—were from the beginning unsympathetically disposed towards Indian artists and were determined on placing the order for the statue with foreign sculptors. We do not wish to be unfair to the Committee, but until Mr. Narottam and his colleagues are able to convince their countrymen that they had given a fair chance to all leading Indian sculptors to undertake the work, we shall have no option left but to regard the attitude of the Committee as highly unpatriotic. We have already shown that Mr. Narottam's statement that the tenders were given by "all Indian artists" cannot be considered as strictly true, unless Mr. Narottam regards Messrs. Phadke and Mhatre as artists beneath notice.

But, even more damaging proof of the anti-national bias of the Committee is furnished by a letter addressed by Mr. Narottam to the well-known local artist, Mr. Talim, so far back as the 4th October 1922 and published in this journal on the 7th October 1922. We reproduce it here for the benefit of the subscribers of the Dadabhai Memorial:

"Dear Mr. Talim,

Many thanks for your letter of the 4th instant. I remember having seen the bust Dadabhai Nowroji in company with Sir Din shaw Wacha.

The Managing Committee of Dadabhai Memorial have decided to place the order for his statue outside India and I regret cannot help you in the matter.

I have read the opinions of the newspapers regarding the marble bust of Lokmanya Tilak which you have prepared for the Ferguson College and I was very glad to learn the praise bestowed on your work.

Yours truly,

NAROTTAM MORARJI.

We hope Mr. Narottam recollects having written this letter. Is it not clear from this letter, that from the very beginning the Committee had made up its mind to have the statue executed by a foreign sculptor? The Committee did not take even the trouble to ascertain whether any Indian sculptor would undertake the work—such was the low view they held of indigenous talent! Being from the very beginning strongly biassed in favour of foreign artists, Mr. Narottam and his colleagues, it is plain, have been trying to put off on some excuse or other even those Indian artists who, on patriotic grounds, tried to persuade the Committee to save the memorial executed by Indians in India. Mr. Wagh's letter disproves Mr. Narottam's statement that the lowest Indian tender was higher by Rs. 10,000, the lowest European tender. If Mr. Narottam thinks that he owes to the subscribers of the Dadabhai Memorial and the general public an explanation on this and other points raised by the letters of Messrs. Wagh, Phadke and Mhatre, he should give one: otherwise the public will know what to infer from the silence of Mr. Narottam and his colleagues.

Notes of the Day.

Akali Relief Fund.

Elsewhere we publish a moving appeal from a Punjab correspondent to Indian leaders urging the latter to take speedy steps to relieve the widespread sufferings of the families of the Akalis engaged in the Gurdwara struggle. As the correspondent says, the repeated campaigns of the bureaucracy for suppressing the Gurdwara movement may have hardened the Akalis against personal sufferings, but what of the privations endured by the children, wife, mother and widowed sister of the imprisoned Akali, the bread-winner of the family? There are hundreds of Akalis in jail and as we know, several of them have either lost their lives or have been prmanently disabled in the course of the struggle. The Congress has, it is true, voted Rs. 20,000 for the relief of distress in Akali families, but a much larger amount is needed if proper relief is to be carried to these families. The Punjab Government's ban on the collection of funds in aid of the Akali struggle will prevent many timid sympathisers of the Akalis from extending any monetary help to the Akali families. But no official orders ought to be allowed to stand in the way of discharging a humanitarian duty and the Congress Committees in the Punjab ought to bestir themselves to raise funds for the relief of distress in Akali families. It would be well if leaders outside the Punjab also concerted measures for relief of the distress.

From Pillar to Post.

The correspondence, which we published yesterday, between Mrs. Gidwani and Mrs. Kitchlew on one side and the Viceroy, the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States, and the Administrator of Nabha, on the other, reminds one of the cat's playing with mice. The bureaucracy would be untrue to its nature if it did not play with the weal and woe of human beings in this heartless fashion. Here are two women who are anxious to meet their helpless husbands, not with a view to concocting a plot with the latter for rescuing them from the custody of the Nabha State authorities, but simply with a view to be of help to them in ordinary material ways. Possibly these ladies would like to consult their husbands as to whether they will require any legal assistance. But, these ordinary courtesies which are extended to the near relatives of undertrial prisoners in all civilised countries, seem to be unknown to officialdom in India, at least when the prisoners happen to be "politicals." It is true that as against the flat refusal of the Administrator to sanction an interview between the ladies and their husbands, there is the Agent to the Governor-General's suggestion that Mrs. Gidwani and Mrs. Kitchlew should apply in writing to thh Assistant Administrator, who, they are told, has been instructed to deal with their application "in accordance with State Rules." But since the the Administrator, when he curtly refused the ladies' request, must have been fully aware of these "State Rules," would any purpose be served by the sending of a written application to a subordinate of the Administrator? W suppose the A. G. G. simply wants the Red Tape to be followed, though the result may be a foregone conclusion.

Obstruction.

The Nationalist Party, composed of Swarajists and Independents, has decided, by a three-fourths majority of votes, that the response of Government to the National demands has not been satisfactory and that, therefore, the members of the Party should resort to obstructive tactics and prevent the passage of the Budget which the Finance Minister introduced on Friday. According to the solemn written pledge which the seventy and odd members of the Nationalist Party signed individually, if a three-fourths majority decides on obstruction the Party as a whole will be committed to the policy of obstruction, irrespective of individual differences of opinion. The three-fourths majority has now been secured and it remains to be seen whether the members of the Party are going to remain faithful to their pledge or not. It is a pity from the Congress Councilwallahs' point of view that unanimity could not be secured in the Party and that some of the members still believe that the response of the Labour Government, if not of the Government of India, to the national demands has been or will be adequate. The constituents of these gentlemen should now bestir themselves and declare unmistakably what they want their representatives to do in this emergency. Only by so doing can they prevent the defection of these gentry at this critical juncture from the National cause.

Official Ways.

Last week in the Bombay Legislative Council Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper (Satara District) elicited a very interesting answer from Government in regard to the delays which sometimes occur through red-tapism. It appears that Government entered upon private lands in the year 1914 and made excavations therein and removed earth for the purpose of embankments along the line of the Nira Right Canal in Satara District. The measurement was recorded in 1914-16, and yet compensation is still to be paid to the owners of the land! In the meantime Government did not hesitate even to recover the full assessment! The delay is explained by the Government as being due to the difficulty in fixing the shares of the joint owners of the land. If a rich landlord had acted in this way with poor peasants, the machinery of law would have brought the transgressor to justice and would have made him pay to the uttermost farthing, promptly. But in this case the State which makes the law has kept itself above the law by suspending payment to the poor landlords for nearly ten years and yet at the same time recovering from them the full assesment. The excuse of the delay as due to difficulty in fixing the shares of the joint owners of the land is as unconvincing as it is unintelligible. If Government found difficulty in fixing the shares of compensation of the owners, did they not encounter any difficulty in fixing the shares of assessment of these people? We hope Government will make prompt payment to the poor landlords and make enquiries as to who was really responsible for all this delay.

Who Did It?

It is clear from the emphatic denial of Sir Maurice Hayward that the Government of Bombay were not responsible for sending the misleading telegram to Lord Olivier regarding obstructive tactics in the local Legislative Council. If the Government did not send it, the question arises who was the author of the mischievous cable? Sir Maurice has suggested, by way of explanation, that possibly the telegram received by Lord Olivier might have been a Reuter's cable, which might have been mutilated in transmission. Though this explanation is a plausible one, we are rather inclined to infer from the wording of his lordship's statement that the mischief did not occur in transmission, but must have occurred at the source itself. The person or agency, whoever it was, that sent the telegram from Bombay, does not appear to have been sufficiently careful to ascertain the truth or to stick to the truth, in its eagerness to inform the Secretary of State of the perversity of the local non-official legislators,

GOVT. SERVANTS AND POLITICS.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

It was only the other day that we had it on the authority of Sir Malcolm Hailey that Government Servants of whatever position are not allowed to take part in active politics. Heckled by a non-official member of the Assembly, the Home Member was emphatic that he knew of no instance of any Government official taking such part. When a Bombay member drew his attention to the very unenviable part played by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad during his tenure of office as a member of the Bombay Executive Council, at the Moderates' Conference soon after Mahatmaji's imprisonment, Sir Malcolm chose to keep silent. We wondered then whether Sir Malcolm Hailey's silence implied that the then "Liberal" politics, not having been banned by official displeasure were exempt from the operation of the widely advertised Government Servants' Conduct Rules. In other words, we thought that such politics as were not only not embarrassing to Government but were specially calculated to paint bureaucratic action in glorious colours were very welcome to officialdom which did not scruple to encourage, in a very direct manner, the propaganda of such politics. We could see traces of this official mentality in the attitude taken by the Government of the United Provinces towards what was called the Aman Sabha Movement and also in the various gubernatorial pronouncements even of the lesser lights in the official camp on the question of Non-co-operation. It thus comes to this—that if "politics" meant unreasoned loyalty not to the King but to a system which habitually takes his name in vain, then Officialdom would not mind lending all its powerful support to politicians. Sir M. V. Joshi, Member of the C. P. Executive Council has furnished one more proof of the correctness of this view. According to an Associated Press message, Sir M. V. Joshi was present at a meeting which had been specially called to oppose the Nizam's claim to rule Berar. Whether or not H.E.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad is legally and morally justified in his claim is beyond the purview of this article. Equally superfluous for my present purpose is the question whether any of the people of Berar were right in opposing the claims of the Nizam and in objecting to be put back under his rule. What I am concerned with is the interest evinced by a highly-placed Government official in the anti-Nizam movement. It is true that the Honourable gentleman did not speak directly on the question before the meeting. But that, we suspect, was due to the presence, at the meeting, of Swarajists who totally changed the tone of the original resolution. Sir M. V. Joshi not content with the minor part of a mere spectator inflicted a speech at the end on the futility of obstructive methods within the Councils. Sir M. Joshi is as much entitled to his views as I am to mine. But what I cannot understand is why a Government official should talk politics in breach of promulgated rules. By being present at the meeting, Sir M. Joshi signified, we take it, his sympathy on behalf of his Government with the objects of the meeting which he further used for the furtherance of his own propaganda. We can quite well appreciate the difficulties with which the C. P. Government are faced to-day. But why should they not openly form an association to safeguard their interests instead of taking unscrupulous advantage of some petty squabble or other? I have no desire to be unjust to Sir M. V. Joshi and I shall not say the meeting itself was called at his instance. At least till there is proof to the contrary it is to be hoped that he merely utilised the meeting for Government and anti-Swarajist propaganda if not for anti-Nizam propaganda. However, we cannot help looking upon Sir M. V. Joshi's part in the meeting as a piece of deliberate lawlessness which after all does not seem to be the monopoly of the much maligned Non-co-operator.

This is what Lord Olivier stated in his speech: "I am informed by a telegram I received to-day, in Bombay obstructive tactics are being pursued in accordance with that programme. Votes of no-confidence are moved and carried and the Swarajist Party refuse to take office. Moderate and non-controversial bills like the Protection of Children Bill in Bombay are thrown out by the Swarajist Party." It is clear from this statement that the misrepresentation of the Council's attitude was not accidental, but deliberate. Will Reuter's local agency let the public know if it was in any way responsible for the misleading telegram? The Government of Bombay owe it to the Council to probe the mystery to the bottom and let the Council know how the mischief occurred.

Unforgivable.

The spirited debate in the Bombay Legislative Council, on the motion of adjournment moved by Mr. Lalji Naranji the other day, will give the new Secretary of State for India a lesson which he richly deserves. It is really strange that Lord Olivier should be responsible for such a mis-statement based on a newspaper telegram. The Press in England is none too friendly to India, or her aspirations, and the daily stream of misrepresentations which is directed towards London merely shows that the English Press has got its hirelings in India who are always ready to distort the slightest incident, which takes place in this country, to serve their own base ends. But what we can not understand is that Lord Olivier should be guilty of such a wrong statement in Parliament, knowing that the whole of India was anxiously waiting to hear his weighty pronouncement. It must be remembered that the mover of the adjournment motion on Saturday last was not a Swarajist, but a sane business man, the nominee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. The Government, knowing that the non-official opinion was too much against it readily fell in with the proposal and agreed to the adjournment, as a protest against the statement of Lord Olivier. It is stated that India is treated as above all party questions in the British Parliament, and the Labour Party, it appears, is merely following that time honoured custom.

MR. HORNIMAN'S RETURN.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S OBJECTION.

DIFFICULT FOR LORD OLIVIER TO INSIST ON WITHDRAWAL

LONDON, Mar. 3.

In the House of Commons to-day replying to Commander Kenworthy Mr. Richards said that the Governments of India and Bombay, considering Mr. Horniman's history whilst in India and his published writings since his deportation, had repeatedly decided against allowing his return. The Government of India had only a few days ago resisted a motion in the Assembly permitting his return and it would be difficult for Lord Olivier to insist, in the present position of Indian affairs, that the Government of India should withdraw their objection.

Com. Kenworthy asked if it was considered right that a man should be deprived of his livelihood without a chance of any sort of public enquiry.

A Conservative member asked if it was to be understood that Lord Olivier considered that the order should be rescinded.

The Minister did not reply.—Reuter.

NEXT BRITISH BUDGET.

TAXATION "UPON BROADEST BACKS."

LONDON, March 4.

An article in the "Daily Herald" claiming inspiration in the matter of the Government's policy, foreshadows a reduction in tea, sugar and entertainment taxes in the forthcoming budget. It is already certain that the Budget will reveal a substantial surplus which will be devoted to the foregoing relief in taxation. The paper also foreshadows a social legislation. The "Daily Herald" finally hints at the imposition of extra taxation "upon the Broadest backs."—Reuter.

PREMIER'S ASSURANCE TO TRADERS' DEPUTATION.

LONDON, March 4.

In reply to the Traders' deputation, representing twenty important Trade Associations which waited on him on 27th February the Premier has assured the deputation of the Government's sympathy and promised to go into the questions that were raised with a fresh mind but time would be necessary. He declares that the question of safeguarding of industries act is under consideration and points out, however, it might be difficult to get through Parliament an amendment act involving extension of protection.—Reuter.

INDEPENDENCE FOR PHILIPPINES.

BILL TO BE INTRODUCED IN HOUSE OP REPRESENTATIVES.

LONDON, Mar.3.

Washington.—The Insular Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives has decided to report a bill providing independence for the Phillipines.—Reuter.

ANGLO-AMERICAN LIQUOR TRAFFIC

LONDON, Mar. 3.

A White Paper containing the text of the Anglo-American Liquor Traffic Treaty shows that the first article lays down that the parties firmly uphold the principle that territorial waters extended to three miles although it is subsequently declared that the right to search liquor may be extended to one hour's steaming from the United States territory. The other articles are in accordance with the details cabled on the occasion of the signature of the Treaty.—Reuter.

AEROPLANE DISASTERS.

LONDON, March 3.

Two officers and two sergeants of he Air Force have been killed at Buxford and Biggin Hill aerodomes.

LATER.

Two aeroplanes about to land collided in the air at Buxford Training Aerodrome in Cambridge this morning and crashed. Flying-Officer Peck undergoing instruction in Sopwith snipe was killed. His pilot, Flying-Lieutenant V. A. Albrecht, was badly injured. Sergeant Bond piloting the "Avro" was killed and his pupil Pilot-Officer W. A. Tattersall was badly injured.

The "Vickers Vimy" crashed at Biggin Hill Aerodrome. Flying-Officer S. W. Smith was killed and one sergeant was killed and another injured.

Both aerodromes were covered with snow. When it crashed at Biggin Hill, the "Vickers Vimy" machine was performing stunts in connection with the films for displying the activities of the Air Force at the British Empire Exhibition.—Reuter.

Mr. H.E. Blain, Railway Magnate, has been appointed principal agent of the Unionist Party organisation in succession to Sir Reginald Hall.—Reuter.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

LABOUR GOVT'S. POLICY.

PREMIER HECKLED IN COMMONS.

LEAFIELD, March 4.

In the House of Commons to-day the Premier was asked whether he would take immediate steps to call an international conference for the limitation of armaments.

replied that this question had already been discussed by the League of Nations. He did not think the present moment would be suitable for an independent step of any comprehensive kind. He must await developments.

Another member asked whether it was the policy of the Government to reach an understanding with the European Governments for the limitation of air power.

Mr. Macdonald replied that Government were pursuing policies which might lead to a general limitation of armaments. But these things were not done by throwing schemes at the heads of other Governments, but by a careful preparation of conditions which made such proposals reasonable.

Questioned regarding the recent proposals made by the British Government to the Allies in connection with the disarmament Germany the Premier said that these were at the moment actually under discussion by the Ambassadors Conference and it would not be proper for him at this stage to make a statement regarding them which might prejudice the settlement desired by all parties.

RATIFICATION OF LAUSANNE TREATY

Asked regarding the ratification of th Treaty of Lausanne the Premier pointed ou that the necessary legislation was alread being dealt with in the House of Lords and would be submitted to the House of Commons as soon as possible. He added that the Governments of the self-governing Dominions had expressed their concurrence with the ratification.

JUBILAND.

The Premier was asked what steps Government proposed to take to carry out the promise to cede to Italy certain territorie described as Jubiland. He replied that he hoped certain conversations might lead to the reopening of the whole matter.—(B. O. W

THE LAUSANNE TREATY

EFFORT TO EXPEDITE RATIFICATION

LONDON, Mar.3.

London.—In the House of Commons today replying to Messrs. Howard Bury and Ormsby-Gore, Mr. MacDonald pointed out that the legislation necessary to ratify the Lausanne Treaty had already been introduced in the House of Lords. An opportunity to discuss the settlement would occur when the Bill was submitted to the Commons. Ratification of the Treaty by Government would occur as soon as the Bill was passed and the Governments of the Dominions and India had concurred in the ratification. Every effort was being made to expedite the ratification, but he could not give a definite date.—Reuter.

PORT OF KARACHI BONDS

LONDON, March 4.

Three hundred and thirty thousand sterling at five and a half per cent,, thirty years, the port of Karachi bonds were under-written yesterday.—Reuter.

MARINE COMMITTEE.

REPORT SUBMITTED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 4.

The Indian Mercantile Marine Committee concluded its labours yesterday and submitted its report to Government of India. The report is understood to be unanimous. Sir Arthur Froom has only appended a note of dissent on one or two points.

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, March 3.

At the Punjab Legislative Council to-day Sir John Maynard introduced the Court Fees (Punjab Amendment) Bill which was referred to the select committee after lengthy debate several non-official members vigorously opposing the motion.

GARDEN PARTY TO MEET LORD LEVERHUME.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 3.

Sir Deaprasad Sarwadhikary gave a garden party this evening at Chelmsford Club to meet Lord Leverhume who is now passing through Delhi. There was a large and distinguished gathering. Among those present were Sir Alexander Muddiman, Sir Muhammud Shafi, Sir Basil Blackett, Sir Charles Innes, Mr. A.C. Chatterjee, Sir Sivaswamy Aiyar, Mr. D.T. Chadwick, Mr. G.R. Clarke, Mr. T. Rangachariar, Rt. Hon. S. Sastri, Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Sir Campbell Rhodes, Mr. C.A. Barden, Mr. W.J.S. Wilson, Mr. Darcy Lindsay, Dr. Dwarka Nath Mitter, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Rajah of Dighapatia, Maharajah of Mymonsing and several others. Lord Leverhume was introduced to all the guests with whom he held long conversations. He leaves Delhi to-morrow and sails for England next Saturday.

BRITAIN & FRANCE.

MISAPPREHENSION OF FRENCH POLICY.

ATTEMPT AT A SOLUTION.

LEAFIELD, March 4.

It is expected that the two Expert Committees which are investigating the German finances on behalf of the Reparations Commission will within the next fortnight or three weeks submit their reports for the consideration of that body. In the meantime a statement purporting to convey the indications of the conclusions reached by the experts should obviously be regarded with a measure of distrust since the results of their investigations have, in any case, yet to be correlated, drafted into form of reports and revised. The importance attached to their reports by both the British and French premiers is manifest in the letters exchanged between them. One of the principal aims of Mr. Macdonald in initiating the correspondence was obviously to create suitable atmosphere in which these reports can be considered in a manner free from prejudice and with an increased prospect practical result. To this end his letter was part a straightforward exposition not necessarily of his own or his Government' views, but of the general opinion which prevails in Great Britain and which had, therefore, to be taken into consideration by him The frank statement of British opposition to the measures adopted by France was not resented by M. Poincare since it presented him with an opportunity of repudiation—in a declaration which alone gives a exceptional importance to the correspondence—of what he holds to be a popular misapprehension of the French policy. Bette understanding, it is felt, must eventually result from the publication of the correspondence. Difficulties of the Ruhr, of th Rhineland, of a fixing of the Germ indemnity, and of the inter-Allied indebtedness still remain and none is deluded int the belief that a final settlement of ther will be easy. But a greater measure mutual confidence between Britain an France must certainly facilitate attempt at a solution of them.—(B. O W)

SATISFACTION IN BRITISH OFFICIAL CIRCLES.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

Great satisfaction prevails in British official circles at M. Poincare's reply to Mr. MacDonald. It is considered that the correspondence marks a very definite advance in Anglo-French relations and clears the air for an Anglo-French conference.—Reuter

PARIS PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Mar.3.

Paris.—The "Populaire" (Socialist) says that M. Poincare's reply is partly a defence of his policy and heralds difficult negotiations in the near future. The 'Quotidien" (Radical) says that M. Poincare's reply is courteous, but a definite refusal

The "Humanite" (Communist) calls M. Poincare's letter hypocritical.

The "Oeuvre" (Left) says that Mr. MacDonald's is a letter of an honest man desirous of a settlement. M. Poincare's is a letter of a pseudo-Machiavelli who loves quibbling.—Reuter.

THE KING CATCHES SLIGHT COLD.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

The King is confined to the palace with a slight cold. He is taking precautions under medical advice and has cancelled one or two of his engagements.—Reuter.

THE KING DOING BETTER.

LONDON, March 4.

The King was much better this morning and walked in the gardens of the Palace. He later received Sir G. Rajagopala Chari on becoming a member of the India Council.—Reuter.

LUDENDORFF'S TRIAL.

LONDON, Mar.3

Munich.—At Von Ludendorff's trial a request of the counsel for defence for the arrest of Von Kahr, Von Lossow and Von Slesser as responsible for the November blood-shed has been refused. A lieutenant of an infantry school testified that the school supplied guns to the participants in the November rising. The public were excluded by the request of the prosecutor when the lieutenant made this statement.—Reuter.

O'DWYER VS. NAIR.

LONDON, March 4.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer's libel action against Sir Sankaran Nair is down for hearing in the King's Bench in the last week of March. Viscount Chelmsford will be one of the chief witnesses for Sir M. O'Dwyer. Many members of the Indian Civil Service will also be called.—Reuter.

ASSAM EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

LONDON, March 3.

The King has approved the appointment Khan Bahadur Qutub-ud-din Ahmed as member of the Governor of Assam's Executive Council in succession to Mr Abdc Majid, resigned owing to ill health.—Reuter

Naples.—About a hundred bales of cotton from the Italian steamer "Genova" from Bombay which were discharged into a lighter took fire in the fort. About half were jettisoned to extinguish fire.—Reuter.

KHALIFA "DEPOSED."

KHALIFATE ABOLISHED.

ANGORA ASSEMBLY'S DECISION.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

The Angora Assembly has deposed the Khalif and abolished the Khalifate.—Reuter.

OPPOSITION IN ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, March 4.

Constantinople.—The Deputies for Gumushaneh and Kastambol opposed the abolition of the Khalifate declaring the time was not yet ripe for the change. The Assembly would, they said, do better in occupying itself with the load of work remaining to be accomplished in the economic domain. Both the speakers were shouted down, but continued to speak when quiet was restored. They contested the right of the Assembly to abolish the Khalifate and accused the Assembly of inconsistency, remarking that the decisions taken one day were abolished the next day.—Reuter.

KHALIF LEAVES FOR SWITZERLAND.

LONDON, March 4.

Recd. 2-45 a.m. March 5.

Constantinople.—The Khalif has left here for Switzerland.—Reuter.

ABOLITION OF KHILAFAT.

CAUSES OF REVERSAL OF PUBLIC OPINION.

LONDON, March 4.

According to a prominent ex-resident of Turkey interviewed by Reuter the abolition of the Khalifate and the disestablishment of the Turkish religion were proclaimed by Mustapha Kemal on the eve of his departure for Asia Minor early in 1919 as essential to progress and reform, but the Conservative Party was then numerous and powerful. Kemal's views were shared by only a few extremists. The subsequent reversal of public opinion which resulted in the epoch-making vote of the Assembly is due to the popular disgust at the defeatist attitude of the Sultan and the anti-Nationalist Party in the Turco-Greek war, a lack of real capacity and fondness of frivolity of the young Turkish Princes and the spread of education among Turkish women who regard the maintenance of the Khalifate religious education as negation of liberty. It is noteworthy that Kemal's wife is highly educated and completely emancipated.—Reuter.

INDEPENDENT TRIBUNALS WITH LIMITED POWERS.

LONDON, March 4.

Constantinople.—A message from Angora says it is proposed to appoint immediately several independent tribunals with unlimited powers including death sentences. The jurisdiction of the tribunals will extend to Constantinople itself.—Reuter.

PIOUS FOUNDATIONS AND RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS.

COMMISSARIATS SUPPRESSED.

LONDON, March 4.

Constantinople.—The Assembly has approved without discussion the Bills with regard to the suppression of the Commissariats of Pious Foundations and Religiou Affairs and the Chief of the General Staff but the Bill concerning the Khalifate ha aroused a lively discussion in consequence of the proposal of Mustapha Kemal to exemp the ladies of the Khalifal family from expulsion. The amendment was finally rejected and the Bill was voted integrally.—Reuter.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, March 4.

Constantinople correspondents of London papers state that the formula as accepted by the Assembly abrogates the Caliphate on the ground that it contained in a motion of Republican Government. The late arrival of the news in London has hitherto precluded much comment.

The "Daily Telegraph" leader says another step and a long one has been taken on the road of political ruin and extinction along which Turkey has been rapidly marching ever since the Nationalits movement asserted its domination over the country's politics.

The "Daily News" Diplomatic correspondent remarks that the decision robs the Caliphate movement in India of much of its significance and must tend to disintegrate the Hindu Moslem pact.—Reuter.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S MESSAGE.

On the receipt of the news that the Angora Assembly has deposed the Khalifa and abolished the Khilafat the following cablegram has been sent by the Central Khilafat Committee to Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha:—

"Runs Reuter's wire that the Turkish National Assembly has deposed the Khalifa and abolished the Khilafat. It has greatly disturbed the Indian Mussalmans. While dissociating itself from any attempt to intervene in the National affairs of its Turkish brethren and while wholeheartedly supporting the Turkish Republic and wishing it all success the Central Khilafat Committee requests Your Highness to cable its true facts regarding the alleged decision as affecting a matter which concerns all Mussalmans. Arrangements are being made to hold an extraordinary meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee to consider the whole situation.

(Continued on next page)

CENTRAL PROVINCES COUNCIL.

SWARAJISTS SOLID.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES THROWN OUT.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 4.

At the Central Provinces Legislative Council to-day the Swarajists solidly threw out all Government measures.

ALL MEASURES THROWN OUT.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, March 4.

The Central Provinces Legislative Council met to-day, Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis presiding. The visitors' gallaries were crowded when the Hon. B. P. Standen, Finance Member, presented the Budget for 1924-25. Under the revenue heads a revenue of about 532 lakhs is expected and an expenditure of 529½ lakhs. The budgetted revenue is 5½ lakhs larger than the revised estimate. Of the new expenditure chargeble to revenue 4½ lakhs is allotted to reserved departments and 22 lakhs to transferred departments. The grants to the University and High Schools education mark notable advances in the field of education while there is a substantial allotment for roads in Berar. The Hon. Mr. Standen concluded that the Province was entitled to congratulate itself on the great improvement in the financial position since the inauguration of the Reforms. They had in the Budget for next year a reserve of 3¼ lakhs and a surplus of 2½ lakhs and if taxation was maintained on the present scale the normal revenue increment would enable them to make some further advance in the transferred subjects.

The Hon. Mr. Chitnavis then moved that the C.P. Primary Education bill be taken into consideration. Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao opposed the bill, not, he held, on the grounds of the general policy of his party but on constitutional grounds. He said that after the Council passed the no-confidence motion Ministers had not resigned and it was their duty to oppose the measures introduced by them.

The Hon. Mr. Chitnavis then made a personal statement. He said that after the passing of the no-confidence motion he requested the Governor to believe him but the Governor asked him to continue in office. He had no intention of disregarding the vote of the Legislative Council. The motion was then put to vote and lost by 23 votes against 37.

Another bill, introduced by Mr. Chitnavis suffered the same fate.

The Hon. Hifazat Ali moved the weights and measures Capacity Bill whiih was also rejected for the same reason.

The Hon. Mr. B. P. Standen introduced the C. P. Tenancy Amendment Bill which was thrown out. Mr. Standen desired to know on what ground his bill was thrown out.

Mr. Rao explained that they did so on the ground of the party's policy of continuous obstruction.

Dr. Moonje explained that the Government would learn the reasons for the Swarajists' attitude at the proper time.

Thus all the Government measures were thrown out to-day.

The Council will take up private business to-morrow.

THE KHALSA COLLEGE.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, March 4.

In view of the recent happenings at the Khalsa College, the Managing Committee ha announced the closing of the College from today of the 15th instant.

MUSLIM EDUCATION IN KHANDESH.

(Associated Press.)

NANDURBAR, March 4.

The first Muslim Educational Conference for Khandesh and Nasik was held at Nandurbar on the 2nd instant under the presidency of Mr. A. C. Koraishi, Collector of West Khandesh. The proceedings opened with the reading of a passage from the Koran. The Presidential address was comprehensive and traced the historical, educational and industrial past of the country so far as Muslims were concerned.

MR. BHURGRI LYING ILL.

(Associated Press.)

HYDERABAD (SIND), March 4.

Mr. G. M. Bhurgri, M. L. A., is seriously ill with heart trouble.

ALL-INDIA MAHESHWARI CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, March 4.

The third meeting of the Reception Committee of All-India Maheshwari Conference 7th session held under the Presidentship of Sjt. Kishenlalji Mundhera on Sunday the 2nd March at Heerabaugh Hall decided to announce to the President of the forthcoming session on the 12th instant. All Maheshwaris are therefore requested to send in their suggestions to the Reception Committee before the 12th of March.

(Continued from column 6.)

bly to pass a bill extending the operation of that very tax. Continuing the speaker said that since Lord Olivier was not agreeable to hold a Round Table Conference in accordance with the resolution passed by the Assembly the Nationalist leaders of that body had but one line of action to follow now. The Swarajists had entered the Assembly with the intention of mending or ending it. It was now their duty to stick to their pledge to their constituencies by adopting a consistent policy of obstruction and to refuse all budget demands without any consideration whether those demands were just or superfluous.

A resolution to this effect was moved by the speaker and passed by the meeting.

COMING STORM.

SITUATION DISCOURAGING.

SWARAJISTS' DESPERATE LOT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 4.

To-morrow is the first stage of the Budget viz. general discussion in the Legislative Assembly while the real battle will commence on the 10th with voting on demands for grants. It is on this latter stage that attention is concentrated although no doubt the general discussion will give a fair idea of the coming storm. What is the position of Swarajists and of the independents' is the query heard everywhere. As I pointed out yesterday the Swarajists are in earnest not to widen the gulf that does exist between them and a number of Independents on this question. But somehow time has chilled their ardour and they have surprisingly fallen from the position of uncompromising oppositionists to that of supporters although certain heads of budget will become objects of their impotent wrath. Of course, there are well-meaning Liberals who cannot consent to the idea of opposing the Budget wholesale or even in part on the one ground that Lord Olivier could not come up to the level of expectation in responding to India's demand but what to say of well-known Independents?

The Swarajists have wired all those who are not at present in the station to be ready in their seats on the tenth March if not earler and strengthen them in rejecting the Budget. If this extreme step does not find an adequate support from the Independents then they will be obliged to fall in with the proposal of rejecting only important heads and thereby force the Governor-General to certify the required amounts.

There was a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Nationalist Party last night when all the members submitted their views as to the manner and from which the opposition should take. These views will be placed before a general body meeting on Thursday evening when probably some definite steps will be agreed upon. Whatever the result of the non-official efforts be I must congratulate the Government on the splendid manner in which they are meeting people to support the budget. Their Party Whips are so busy and alert that I for one would not be surprised if the Independents eventually declare themselves against the Swarajists. From every point of view therefore the situation is discouraging and distinctly worse than what it used to be in the old days of the Democratic Party. All sorts of possible interpretation are being placed on the resloution passed by the three-fourths of the Nationalists at their meeting on Saturday evidently with a view to get out of the promise which they gave before Sir Malcolm Hailey spoke in the Assembly on the question of Reforms.

THE RAY OF HOPE.

The only ray of hope for the Swarajists is not in the Independents and Moderates but in that body of determined legislators in the Central Provinces who are saving India's face and consistently following one the course of action. The latest report from Nagpur shows that in the Legislative Council there they threw out all Government measures. This news, coming as it does on the eve of the general discussion of the Budget in the Assembly, has no doubt given encouragement to the Swarajists but if the country expects anything from the Assembly it must give encouragement to the Swarajists who otherwise must rely on the Independents and Moderates for every step they propose to take. Meetings all over the country in support of the policy of the Swarajists may do something to improve their otherwise desperate lot.

PT. MOTILAL NEHRU'S MOTION.

NO RECOMMENDATION AS YET FOR ACTION.

LONDON, March 3.

In the House of Commons to-day replying to Sir Frederick Hall, the representative the India Office said that the Secretary State had not yet received any recommendations from the Government of India in favour of taking action on Pandit Motilal Nehru's motion (for a Round Table Conference) adopted by the Assembly.

Replying to Mr. Wardlaw Milne, Mr. Richards expected very shortly to announce the names of the members of the Crown Colonies Committee referred to in the Viceroy's speech of January 31st. The meetings to be held in London, he hoped, would begin at the end of March.

Replying to Mr. Howard Bury, Mr. Richards said that the matter of equal pay of the Indian Political Department officials for equal service, whether taken from the Indian Army or the Civil Service, was now being considered in India. He understood that the Royal Commission on the Superior Civil Services in India proposed to include it in the scope of its enquiry. Lord Olivier was communicating with the Government of India on the subject.—Reuter.

LORD OLIVIER'S STATEMENT.

DUTY OF SWARAJISTS.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Mar. 3.

At a public meeting held here last evening under the auspices of the Swaraj Party several speakers strongly criticised Lord Olivier's statement.

Chowdharry Khaliquzzaman Municipal Chairman, in drawing attention to certain portions of Lord Olivier's speech said that whereas the Secretary of State considered the Salt-Tax unjust the Finance Member to the Government of India desires the Assem-

(Continued in column 5).

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

PROVINCE DISSATISFIED WITH GOVT. POLICY.

VOTE OF CENSURE NARROWLY DEFEATED.

On Tuesday five hours were spent in the Bombay Legislative Council on the question of a reduction of the total educational grant by one rupee. The motion was moved and speeches delivered in the shape of an attack on the present educational policy of the Government and also as a vote of censure not on the new Minister of Education but on the Government which included all the Ministers of both the transferred and reserved subjects. It was a keen fight between the people's party and the Government benches. The people's party was supported also by Mahomedan members. The official bench tried hard to save themselves from the awkward predicament. More than once the Ministers submitted that the Minister of Education and he alone was responsible and the House could handle him if they liked. The Minister of Education had, however, fortified himself by the implicit support of the non-Brahmins who though convinced of the logic and argument of the opposition averred and urged to give at least a year's breathing time to the new Minister to formulate his policy. The official phalanx, the nominated block and the Sindh loyalists, however, mustered strong and defeated the motion by only five votes. It was, however, a splendid moral victory for the popular party. Mr. M. R. Jayakar, the leader of the opposition, whose speeches are invariably heard with rapt attention, reduced to shreds the present policy of the Government by specifically quoting the short-comings of the Education Department. He pointed out the anomaly of the present Senate's constitution, and condemned the selection of an Australian for the Principalship of the Elphinstone High School. His speech created great impression on the House.

The Hon. President has since last week separated the division lobby removing "ayes" and "noes" from East to West. Though this has stopped the reprehensible practice of picketing, he had to call to order certain members thrice who were trying to gain just in front of him.

The proceedings commenced with a statement from Sir Maurice Hayward, the Home Member, in regard to the statement made by Lord Olivier, the Secretary of State for India, on the strength of a misleading telegram. He said he was asked by the Chief Editor of Reuter to state that the telegram in question was not sent by Reuter.

GOVERNMENT'S EDUCATIONAL POLICY.

Mr. Y. R. Kothari (Sholapur) then moved to reduce by one rupee the total demand under the head of Education.

The President at this stage, intimated that there was a ruling of Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the late President of the Bombay Legislative Council, on a motion of reduction by one rupee from Mr. B. V. Jadhav, then a member of Satara, in which he said that reduction must be of substantial and not trifling character, unless it was brought as a vote of censure for wrong action or inaction of the Government. Mr. Kothari agreed to move his resolution as a vote of censure on the Government for their educational policy. Mr. Kothari then said there was considerable disaffection in the House owing to the educational policy of the Government. If the Hon. Minister of Education made his policy clear he would withdraw his motion. Mr. Kothari then pointed out that technical education of the Presidency was neglected. The free and compulsory primary education was at a standstill and law and order departments were maintained extravagantly. Also the Mahomedan education was very much neglected as services of several Urdu teachers were done away with and some Urdu training schools were closed down.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji (Bombay City South) said Bombay city required encouragement for primary education. The Bombay Municipal Corporation wanted to introduce free and compulsory primary education in some parts of the city, but the whole scheme was held up owing to Government's procrastination. Government had to share half the expenditure for free and compulsory primary education and unless Government came forward with their contributions, the free and compulsory primary education in the city would not go on. If India was to make progress, the first essential was to make primary education.

UNNATURAL SYSTEM.

Mr. L. B. Bhopaker (Poona City) in analysing the educational policy of Government said from 1869-1922 in fifty years the progress made was 4.6 per cent. While Japan had in a brief space of time provided mass education, the Bombay Presidency had lagged behind even after 50 years. The free and compulsory primary education in the Presidency would cost a crore of rupees and perhaps the Government might ask if the House was prepared to spend that amount? His reply was that Government were spending crores of rupees on Sakkar Barrage and Bombay Development Scheme and they could well afford to spend a crore of rupees on primary education. The present Minister of Education, he said, was considered a pioneer of mass education, but when he (speaker) looked through the Budget he was sorely disappointed at his programme. The reason was that so long as the present unnatural system of administration remained even the best and most capable men would do nothing.

Khan Saheb A. M. Mansuri (Ahmedabad and Surat) said if Government could find money for building jails in the Presidency, they could as well find money for the education. Instead of providing for education, he submitted, Government were closing down Mahomedan schools. The present Minister of Education, while as a member of the last Council, used to complain, that Dr. Paranjpye, the then Minister of Education, was doing nothing for Mahomedan education, but he would like to know now, as to what he was doing, for the Mahomedan education as a Minister of Education. It was a pity, he said, that the present Minister of Education had taken a position where he had not a free hand.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik City) assured the Hon. Minister of Education that the Council would be prepared to sanction any amount that might be necessary for primary education. The House appreciated the limitations under which the Hon. Minister of Education had to work, but the House considered it its duty to place before the Government most emphatically and clearly that it felt very strongly on the subject of education. On this question, he said, the public opinion was unanimous. This question was so important to the public that to satisfy the public demand Government should try to solve the question and, if need be, to float a loan of a crore of rupees for the purpose of provincial education.

M. H. B. Shivdasani (Surat) said Government were introducing compulsory primary education on one hand and closing down the training classes on the other. This, he said, was a stultifying policy. He hoped, it was not the intention of the Government to give primary education with unqualified teachers. Besides, the teachers who were already employed were given starving wages. He was surprised that when the House was insisting for more expenditure on education, the Hon. Minister of Education had consented to a cut of Rs. 3,40,000.

Mr. D. R. Patil (East Khandesh) urged the House to give some time to the new Minister of Education and thus give him an opportunity to formulate his educational policy.

INDIANISATION!

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani (West Sind) said the motion was not a vote of censure against the Minister of Education, but it was an expression of disapproval of the House on the educational policy of Government. He averred that the policy of Indianisation of educational department had been frustrated by the appointment of an Australian as Principal of the Elphinstone High School, a post which had been admirably filled by the late Mr. Modak and Mr. Talati. Also, it was contemplated to give the post of the Principal of the Secondary Training College to a European, although it was at present held by an Indian. This, he said, was an attempt to Europeanise the higher educational service.

Hon. Khan Bahadur Hidayatallah (Minister for Local Self-Government) said the Minister of Education chalked out the educational policy of Government. The whole Government might be responsible indirectly to the House, but the Minister was directly responsible for his policy.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola (Bombay City) hoped the present Minister of Education would not follow the footsteps of the last Minister who had neglected considerably the Mahomedan education.

Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed (Poona) said no Government department was so much unpopular as the Educational Department. Not only he said that Government did not spend sufficient money on Mahomedan education, but they did not spend even the donation given for the purpose of Mahomedan education.

EDUCATION IN SIND.

Sir Maurice Hayward (Home Member) did not understand the meaning of the resolution unless it meant a vote of censure not on the Transferred Department but on the Reserved Department. He said there was an increase of education in this Presidency by 60 per cent. and if this increase was kept up year by year the total revenue of the Presidency would not be sufficient in the course of a few years for education only. The Government required clerks and men of education for their service and unless they gave education they would not get the requisite staff. He then referred to the education of Mahomedans in Sind and said when he was in Sind he tried his best to give posts to the Mahomedans first and when no suitable candidate was forthcoming from Sind then he had to advertise and get a Mahomedan from another Presidency.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai (Kaira) said the educational policy of Government was one of stagnation. The present Minister of Education was a bitter opponent of Dr. Paranjpye's policy and the same policy as a Minister he was going to follow. The Budget has put forward the policy as adopted by the last Minister.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar (Bombay University) said the resolution contemplated admonition or disapproval of the Government and if the present Minister happened to be in the place of the late Minister to pursue his policy it was not the fault of the House. If at that psychological moment Dr. Paranjpye was not present at the bench opposite and if the vicarious punishment fell on the present Minister the fault was not of the House. The House might, however, temper the rigour of the punishment. He had heard with great admiration the speech of the Hon. Home Member and he hoped that Indian Ministers would copy his example. They knew with what firmness he had demanded two lakhs rupees for European education. He had told them plainly that he would watch the interest of the European community to the utmost of his power. He knew the interest of the European community and he insisted that he should have it. The charge of the House against the Government was that Government had not progressed in matters educational in proportion to the demand of the country and under the requirement of the Reforms Act. He (speaker) had travelled before the election from Jacobabad to South Kanara and wherever he went he was told that the Educational Department was working on most unsatisfactory lines. Mr. Jayakar then quoted the case of the Elphinstone High School which was once in charge of an Indian of outstanding merit like the late Mr. Vaman Abaji Modak whose beautiful playground was converted into a classroom for Middle School now. He then referred to the constitution of the University and said in the year of grace 1924, three years after the Reform Act and after the Saddler Commission Report, there were 80 per cent. of the nominated Fellows and only 20 per cent. elected on the Senate. Coming to the text-books he said the late Minister had appointed a Committee for going through the text-books and one who went through these text-books would have his self-respect and dignity shocked. Not a word was said in those books in regard to the heroism of Indians, not a word about what the Moguls and Mahomedans did for India or the beautiful verses of Aurangzeb. It contained, however, one thing that a great Mahomedan Emperor had built a Mausoleum on his tooth! In regard to the duty of a citizen it did not say, as the House would expect, that a citizen should run into burning fire and save the lives of the citizens in distress, no, not a word about it, but this: never agitate against Government! (Laughter.) He as leader of the opposition had pointed out the method and policy of the Education Department and he had nothing to say of disrespect against the personality of the present Minister.

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPALSHIP.

Mr. Jayakar then referred to the advertisement in regard the post of Principal of the Elphinstone High School and said he was under the impression that the complexion of skin was considered by the Hindu matrimonial markets only and not by the Government but a reply which a gentleman who was educated in Cambridge, a gentleman of unimpeachable integrity and character had received from the Government in December last showed that the Government were led by racial and colour prejudice. In reply to his application this gentleman received the following answer:—"The Select Committee desires me to add that Government of Bombay has decided that the person required for this post must be a European." This post, Mr. Jayakar said, was not meant for the steel frame or some Military Department, but it was meant to educate young boys; and who would understand them better, he asked an Indian or a European unless, of course, he was domiciled in India with Indian sympathy!

Khan Bahadur Hidayatallah here pointed out the last Minister of Education resigned on the 7th December, 1923, and the new Minister took charge on the 21st December. The selection was made by Government when there was no Indian Minister.

Mr. Jayakar, proceeding, said it was an anomaly that when no Indian Minister was in charge, the selection was made. He hoped the new Minister would take his pen now in his hand and forthwith cancel the selection.

Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta said not the Government but the Minister was responsible for the education policy. The present Minister was new and if they wanted to pass a vote of censure they could do so at the next Budget and in the meantime give him some time to consider his policy.

Mr. G. A. Thomas (Secretary to Government, General Department) said the appointment of the Principal of the Elphinstone High School was decided upon seven months ago and only recently Government had proceeded with the selection of a candidate.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav (Minister of Education) said he had learnt many things in five hours by criticisms than what he could have learnt in five months. He used to oppose the policy of the late Minister of Education because at that time he did not feel the responsibility. He was not satisfied with the present educational policy and he promised his best to effect improvement. Dr. Paranjpye had got the Primary Education Act passed and the Government were now busy framing rules and he hoped these would be ready very shortly. Referring to the Bombay Municipality he said it was a very despotic and autocratic body and wanted to have things done in its own way. It came to the Government for 50 per cent. of contribution, but avoided its liability and duty.

The motion was defeated in division by 44 against 39.

The Council then adjourned till 1-30 p.m. to-day.

DADABHAI'S STATUE

PLEA OF "SENTIMENTAL EXTRAVAGANCE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read Mr. Narottum Morarji's letter, but regret cannot comprehend it fully. May we know the following?

(1) How many Indian sculptors were asked to tender?

(2) How many of them sent in their quotations?

(3) What were the highest and the lowest figures quoted?

(4) Is it not a fact, that only the order for the *Model* is sent?

(5) When the Indian Artists came to know, that it was a question of price, did they not offer to execute the work even at the price quoted by an Italian sculptor?

(6) Is patriotism a "sentimental extravagance?" Or is Swadeshi a "sentimental extravagance?"

(7) Is that view of Mr. Narottum consistent with his ideal, his exhortation and his appeal to protect and preserve Indian shipping as represented by the Scindia Steam Navigation Co.?

Has there not been much more than "sentimental extravagance" in connection with the Scindia Co., and have not the shareholders *patriotically* borne it?

Surely, Mr. Narottum and his committee will not brush aside the claims of Indian sculptors for Indian patronage, and will have the statue of India's Grand Old Man made in India and by Indian artists. To a lover of Indian Art like Mr. Narottum nothing more can be said.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

THE LATE PEARSTON'S LAWYERS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the accusations made against the pleaders by my late son (Sergt. J. A. Pearston) after his trial, I herewith declare that nothing whatsoever was insinuated against Mr. I. J. Sopher and E. G. Buiu, Pleaders, with whose work I shall be right in saying I and my late son were quite satisfied. The other pleader referred to was Mr. M. M. Karbhari, though no name was mentioned.—Yours, etc.

A PEARSTON, Condr.
I. O. D. (Retired).

Bangalore, March 1.

'KHALIFA DEPOSED."

(Continued from Previous page.)

President Jamiat-ul-Ulema also requested to hold a similar Jamiat meeting.

MAULANA ABDUL BARI

INTERVIEWED.

(From our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, March 4.

The news of the abolition of the Khilafat and the expulsion of the members of the Khalifa's family by the Angora National Assembly was received here with surprise and shock among the Musalmans of this place. I interviewed Maulana Abdul Bari of Frangimahal who said he was prepared to the news from the moment the Khilafat armies were defeated by the Allies in the Great War. The question was not whether the city conquered by Mohamed the Conqueror was to remain with us or not. It was the last in junctions of the Holy Prophet that had moved him and this remained still unfulfilled when the Musalmans were jubilant over the Lausanne Treaty. He had warned them that so long as the Holy Places were not free from non-Muslim control there was no cause for joy and that in this respect there was no difference between Severes and Lausanne as regards the present situation created by the decision of the Angora Assembly. The Maulana only said there was no need at this stage of Muslim politics for aimless differences. He, however, did not wish to dwell any further on the topic as the question was for all Musalmans to decide and not for any individual howsoever exalted his position may be.

PROFOUND SURPRISE.

RED CRESCENT DELEGATION AT DELHI

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 3.

The Muslim members of the Indian Legislature were at Home to the Members of the Ottoman Red Crescent Delegation at the Elysium Hotel this afternoon and it was attended by a large number of the members of the Assembly, the Council of State and prominent citizens. The guests included Sir Basil Blackett, Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, Sir Alexander Muddiman, the ex Nawab of Laharu, The Afghan Consul, General Sir Henry Moncrief Smith, Dr. Ansari, Hapim Ajmal Khan the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, Pandit Malaviya, members of the Swarajya Party in the Assembly and the elite of the city. The news of the decision of the Peoples Party at Constantinople to abolish the Khalifate and to deport the members of the ex-Sultan's family was received at the gathering with concern by all Musalmans. A press representative read the latest Reuter's cables regarding the action of the Peoples Party and the Angora Government to the Turkish Delegation, who received the news with evident surprise and astonishment. Muhammed Rassikh Effendi, a member of the Grand National Assembly at Angora, Deputy of Adalia and a member of the Delegation while expressing profound surprise emphasised that the ex-Sultan presumably offended the Party by his attitude and the present decision of the Party might probably be an outcome of that and it therefore, should not be taken as the general opinion of the Turkish people. This appeared to be the opinion of the Delegation. But prominent Khilafatists at the gathering received the news with distress and in the course of conversation the Press representative was able to gather the view that the news did not come to them entirely as a surprise. Anticipating such events the Khilafatists had decided to send a mission to Angora to discuss the matter personally with the Turkish leaders and pending these negotiations they were disinclined to make any definite statement. Some of them disbelieved the news and said the attitude of the Khilafat party in India was clearly defined and if the news be true it would create consternation. They also held the view that the present decision was merely a party decision and the Grand National Assembly, they hoped would entirely reject the proposal. In Liberal and Moderate quarters the opinion prevailed that the present movement would lead to the reversion of the principle of election of the Khalifa which would be welcomed by the Muslim world as it was sanctioned by the Koran which did not prescribe that the Khalifas should belong to any particular family or clan.

MASJID-EL-AQSA FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Total previously published list Rs. 25,700; His Highness the Aga Khan Rs. 40,000; Collected by Central Khilafat Committee Bombay Rs. 2,067; Collected by Hilal Maiman Anjuman Rs. 2,270; Altaf Ahmad Sahib of Bhopal Rs. 25; Haji Ali Mohamed Musa Rs. 100; Ishac Abdulla Motiwala Rs. 100; Total Rss 70,262.

TURKISH DELEGATION SUCCESS.

SETH M. JEMAL GIVES HIS ONE LAKH.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 4.

Thank God that the Turkish Red Crescent Society deputation has achieved unexpected success in Delhi. The lakh of Rupees promised at the instigation of Hakim Ajmal Khan, President, Provincial Khilafat Committee Delhi have been paid by Seth Mohiuddin Jemal of Madras and the amount has been transmitted to Turkey. In different meetings of ladies and gentlemen some six thousand Rupees in cash have been collected. Begum Sahiba Ansari is trying to make up fifteen thousand rupees exclusively from the ladies of Delhi. Other workers and office bearers of the Khilafat Committee are also doing their utmost. The deputation are really pleased and it is hoped that Delhi will leave no stone unturned to make their visit a success.

TURKEY AND GERMANY

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP SIGNED

LONDON, Mar. 3.

Constantinople.—A Turco-German Treaty of friendship is being signed to-morrow.—Reuter.

TURKS ON PILGRIMAGE TO HEDJAZ

ASKED TO POSTPONE VISIT.

LONDON, March 3.

Reuter understands that the Turkish press publishes a Turkish communique advising those wishing to go on pilgrimage to the Hedjaz to postpone their visit "as they will be exposed to great dangers there."—Reuter.

JAITO TRAGEDY.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT'S COMMUNIQUE

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, March 3.

A Punjab Government Press Communique issued to-day contradicts the series of false statements made in the Akali newspaper of February 27th with regard to the Jaito affair and gives the following correct statements. No Sikh is ill in Jaito fort or in wire enclosure. All sicks are removed to Hospital. Three were admitted to hospital on 22nd and 23rd February with pneumonia. All are now convalescent. They were reported sick originally with fever and the three Indian Medical Service officers on duty state that pneumonia was contracted by them before their arrival at Jaito. The history in each case was of fever of some duration. Shots were fired at eight by British officers. A direct incitement to attack British officers was given, no trench was dug by the Administrator's orders. A field near the Tibbi Sahib Gurud war has trenches round it for agricultural purposes. These trenches were not covered in any way. There was no machine-gun and no garrison of any description in either Gurudwar. A single case was mentioned to the Administrator in which a Sikh was dragged by the hair by a villager who was promptly stopped. No other cases were seen or reported. As soon as possible arrangement were made to allow Akalis to bathe in pond. It was not possible to provide water for washing in the enclosures. Drinking water was supplied regularly from 22nd February. No Sikh was buried. All corpses were dispesed o fwith due religious rites by the Sikhs. Dr. Kitchlew's luggage was accidentally carried off in the car in which he and Professor Gidwani had arrived and which took Mr. Zimand back to Amritsar. Dr Kitchlew was removed in custody to Nabha. For a few hours he refused food but food was never refused to him. No woman or child was shot.

LORD OLIVIER AND SIKHS.

S. G. P. C NOT A REVOLUTIONARY BODY

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, March 3.

Sardar Jodh Singh, Secretary of the Sikh Party in the Punjab Legislative Council, has sent a letter (telegram) to the Secretary of State in London in course of which he says that the Sikh members of the Council appreciate His Lordship's remarks about the Sikh community and sympathy with their objective of Gurudwar Reform; and had local authorities evinced similar sympathies and acted with a foresight there would have been no Sikh trouble. The whole community feels insulted and resent Lord Olivier's characterising Shrimoni Gurudwar Prabandhak Committee as a revolutionary body. Government itself had recognised his body as the representative of the Sikhs in Gurudwar reform and further gave it the statutory recognition in the Gurudwar act. Government has also publicly recognised the services of this community in assisting in the maintenance of peace at Amritsar during the Hindu-Muslim riots in April last. The Sikh members hav already challenged the truth of the official version about the firing at Jaito and demanded an independent enquiry.

Regarding the position of the Sikhs about Nabha affair, Sardar Jodh Singh says that the abdication was not voluntary as alleged The Sikhs want the observance of the treaty and right and fair treatment towards all the Sikh princes. Jathas going to Jaito was merely to vindicate this right of unrestricted worship and if it was granted the trouble was sure to cease. The removal of the grievances alone will pacify the community.

AKALI LEADERS' CASE.

SARDAR MEHTAB SINGH IN LAHORE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, March 3.

Sardar Bahadur Mehtab Singh and the other accused in the Akali leaders' case were brought to Lahore to-day from Amritsar in motor lorries under the police custody and were taken to the fort where their trial will commence from the 10th instant. While the accused passed through the Mall they gave loud shouts of "Sat Sri Akal" at intervals.

An Association football match between England and Wales was played to-day at Blackburn. The weather was sunny and 20,000 witnessed the game. The ground was treacherous. Wales beat England by two goals to one.—Reuter.

DADABHAI MEMORIAL

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I arrived here the day before yesterday after a month's rest from the turmoil of this city life, and have been pressed by some friends and admirers of the late Dadabhai Nowroji for an explanation as to how I let go the order for his statue to Europe. I have been also shown the letter of Mr. Narottam Murarji Gokuldas addressed to Mr. K. Natarajan, saying that the lowest of Indian tenders, exceeded that of the foreign sculptor by Rs. 10,000 even after excluding freight and insurance and that tenders were given by "all Indian artists." Both of these statements are not correct since to my knowledge no Indian artist was invited by the Memorial Committee nor did the price quoted by me exceed that of the foreign sculptor after excluding freight and insurance.

About two years ago Mr. Narottam's letter to Mr. Tatin was published in your paper stating that the Committee had decided to place the order for Dadabhai's statue outside India, and consequently all sculptors were under the impression that the order was sent outside India, and some leading nationalist papers wrote urging the necessity of placing the order with an Indian sculptor.

On being advised by some friends and admirers of Dadabhai, to approach Mr. Narottam to see whether the order was really placed outside India, I saw him. He then asked me to make a few pencil sketches for the approal of himself and Sir Dinshaw Wacha, the two working secretaries of the Memorial Committee. He said that after they had approved one of my sketches, I would have to make a model like the approved sketch, as they did in the case of Lord Sivenham's statue, when it was ordered, and Mr. Narottam and Sir Dinshaw promised to recommend me to the Committee, should the model be successful. When they were satisfied with the model I made they sent me to Messrs. J. B. Petit and H. P. Mody, with the model for their approval. Struck with the faithfulness of the model, Mr. Pestonji Bomanji, the grand old artist of Bombay, who had executed some very fine portraits of the Grand Old Man from sittings, came with me to Sir D. E. Wacha and told him that the model I made was excellent and said that a foreign sculptor who is unacquainted with Indian features cannot be expected to execute a successful statue of Dadabhai Nowroji, Sir Dinshaw then remarked that he and Mr. Narottam liked the model and that they would recommend me to the Committee. I was then asked to give my tenders. Considering the high price of Rs. 60,000 which the Committee (which included the same secretaries) of the Sir P. M. Mehta memorial paid to a really famous sculptor for Sir P. M. Mehta's unsatisfactory statue, the price quoted by me was only Rs. 32,000. After this they called a meeting of the Committee, which could not be attended by Mr. J. B. Petit owing to illness. At this meeting I hear Mr. H. P. Mody, the fourth Secretary, recommended me to the Committee saying that he was pleased with the exact likeness of the model and that he thought from the works he saw at my studio that I would be able to produce the likeness and expression of the G. O. M. Mr. Narottam and Sir Dinshaw, far from recommending me or even seconding Mr. H. P. Mody, took the lead to invite from Europe lower tenders with a view to place the order with a European sculptor. Having come to know the fate of my first letter, I wrote a second letter offering them the most favourable terms that no European sculptor would ever give and stating that I was prepared to accept any reasonable terms in detail, the Committee might offer. After this they called a meeting the day before Mr. J. B. Petit returned from the Poona Council and on the day when Mr. Mody was ill. Not having received any reply to my second letter and having been told that they had succeeded in getting a European sculptor who offered a tender of Rs. 18,000 excluding freight and insurance charges, I went to the length of giving them the lowest tender of Rs. 21,000, out of purely patriotic motives. To this Mr. Narottam replied that they received my letter "too late" though I have learnt that the actual order had not yet been finally placed with the European sculptor.

I need hardly say, that the public will be fully satisfied and much trouble saved to the sculptors,—who are engaged with the straight chisel and not a fickle commercial pen—if the two working secretaries will be pleased to publish all their correspondence.

I can now only appeal to the subscribers and members of the Dadabhai Memorial Committee, to inspect the model I made, at my studio between 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. any day, and judge for themselves whether it is a faithful likeness or not.

Now as regards what you said in your issue of the 21st ulto. "we should like to have the views of Indian sculptors—Mr. Wagh for instance—on the reason of the great discrepancy between their estimates and that of foreign manufacturers," the difference between the estimates of Indian sculptors and foreign sculptors is due to the following reasons:—

(1) The quality and the excellence of the artist's work whether Indian or European.

(2) The Indian artist who is able to grasp the character of Indian features better than the European has to toil more than the European sculptor, besides having to submit his clay model to the criticism of the Memorial Committee and work until it is fully approved by the Committee.

The foreign artist is not subject to this kind of labour and trouble and the Committee has therefore to accept a foreign statue whether it is a good likeness or not, as has been the case with Sir P. M. Mehta's statue.

(3) The materials and accessories required for the work are to be ordered from Europe at heavy prices, besides freight etc.—Yours, etc.,

V. V. WAGH.

Bombay, 29th February, 1924.

"A SOULLESS SYSTEM"

MAHATMA GANDHI ON PRISON TREATMENT.

A PICTURE OF JAIL LIFE.

(FROM "YOUNG INDIA")

(We are thankful that the pleasure and the privilege of publishing what we hope is only the first chapter of Mr. Gandhi's prison "Jail Experiences' belongs to us. Letter No. 1 is the letter Mr. Gandhi addressed to Hakimji in April 1922. It was returned because the Government would not send it unless Mr. Gandhi removed material parts of it. Letter No. 2 is the one addressed to the Government, questioning the validity of the grounds on which they refused to send letter No. 1. No. 3 is what should have been Mr. Gandhi's "first and last" letter from jail. Letter No. 4 is a request to Government to return the unposted "first and last."

As we go to the press the post brings in Mr. Gandhi's introductory note to this correspondence. We publish this on the front page. The readers will please read this correspondence in connection with that note. Editor, "Young India.")

I.

"The Permitted Leter" to Hakimji.

Yeroda Gaol,
14th April (1922).

Dear Hakimji,

Prisoners are allowed one visit every three months and to write and receive one letter during the same period. I have had a visit from Devidas and Rajagopalachari. And I am now writing the permitted letter.

You will remember that Mr. Banker and I were convicted on the 18th March on a Saturday. On Monday night about 10 p.m. we received notice that we were to be removed to an unknown destination. At 11-30 p.m. the Superintendent of Police took us to the special that was awaiting us at Sabarmati We were given a basket of fruit for the journey and we were well looked after during the whole journey. The doctor of the Sabarmati Gaol had allowed me for health and religious reasons the food to which I am used, and Mr. Banker bread and milk and fruit for medical reasons. Cow's milk for Mr. Banker and goat's for me were therefore ordered on the way by the Deputy Superintendent who was escorting us.

We were taken off at Khirki where a prison van was waiting to take us to the gaol from where I am writing this.

'YERODA NOT SABARMATI.'

I had heard had accounts of this gaol from ex-prisoners and was therefore prepared to face difficulties in my path. I had told Mr. Banker that if my hand-spinning was stopped I would have to refuse food as I had taken a vow on the Hindu New Year's Day to spin every day at least for half an hour except when I was ill or travelling. He should not, therefore, I told him, be shocked, if I had to refuse food and that he should on no account join me out of false sympathy. He had seen my viewpoint.

We were not therefore surprised when on reaching the gaol about 5-30 p.m. I was told by the Superintendent that he could not allow the spinning wheel which was with us nor could we be allowed to take the fruit that was with us. I pointed out that hand-spinning was a matter of vow with me and that as a matter of fact both of us were permitted to do it everyday at the Sabarmati Gaol. Thereupon we were told Yeroda was not Sabarmati.

"NO ACCOMMODATION FOR HUMAN SENTIMENT."

I told the Superintendent too that both of us were permitted at the Sabarmati Gaol for health reasons to sleep outside, but that was not to be expected at this gaol.

Thus the first impression was rather unhappy. I felt however totally undisturbed. The semi-fast of Tuesday following that of Monday did me no harm. I know that Mr. Banker felt it. He has night terrors and requires some one near him. And this was his first rough experience in life perhaps. I am a seasoned jail-bird.

The Superintendent came the next morning to question us. I saw that the first impression did not do justice to the Superintendent. The previous evening he was evidently in a hurry. We were received after the regular time and he was totally unprepared for what was undoubtedly to him a strange request. He discovered however that my request for the spinning wheel was not a matter of cussedness but rightly or wrongly a real religious necessity. He saw too that it was no question of hunger-striking. He gave orders that the spinning-wheels should be restored to both of us. He realised too that both of us would need the diet we had mentioned.

And so far as I have been able to observe the animal comforts are well looked after in this gaol. Both the Superintendent and the Gaoler appear to me to be tactful and have pleasant manners. The first day's experience I count as of no consequence. The relations between the Superintendent and the Gaoler and myself are as cordial as they can be between a prisoner and his keepers.

But it is evident to me that the human element is largely if not entirely absent in the gaol system. The Superintendent informs me that all prisoners are treated as I am treated. If that is so, as animals prisoners could hardly be better cared for. But for the human sentiment there is no accommodation in the Gaol Regulations.

'NONSENSICAL.'

This is what the Gaol Committee consisting of the Collector, a clergyman and some others did the next morning. This Committee met quite by coincidence the very next day after our admission. The members came to find our needs. I mentioned that Mr. Banker suffered from nervousness and that he should be kept with me and that his cell should be kept open. I cannot describe to you the contemptuous and callous indifference with which the request was treated. As the members turned their backs upon us one of them remarked 'nonsensical.' They knew nothing of Mr. Banker's past or his position in life or of his upbringing. It was none of their business to find all this out and to discover the cause for what appeared to me to be the most natural request. It was certainly of greater importance for him than his food that he should be able to have undisturbed rest at night.

"DEPRIVED OF HER ONLY CHILD."

Within one hour after the interview a warder came ordering Mr. Banker to be removed to another quarter. I felt like a mother suddenly deprived of her only child. It was by a stroke of good fortune that Mr. Banker was arrested with me and that we were tried together. At Sabarmati I had written to the District Magistrate that I would deem it a courtesy if the authorities did not separate Mr. Banker from me and had told him that we could be mutually helpful if he was kept with me. I was reading the Gita with him and he was nursing my weak body. Mr. Banker lost his mother only few months ago. When I met her a few days before her death, she said she would die in peace as her son would be quite safe under my care. Little did the noble lady know how utterly powerless I would prove to protect her son in the hour of his need. As Mr. Banker left me, I entrusted him to God's care and assured him that God would take care of him and protect him.

He has been since permitted to come to me for about half an hour to teach me carding which he knows. This he does in the presence of a warder in order to see that we do not talk about anything else than the purpose for which he is brought to me.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

I am trying to coax the Inspector General and the Superintendent to let me read the Gita with Mr. Banker during the few minutes he is allowed to come. This request is under consideration.

In fairness to the authorities I must mention that Mr. Banker's animal comforts are well looked after and that he is looking not bad at all. He is gradually losing his nervousness.

It has required the use of all my tact to retain possession of seven books, five of which are purely religious and the other two are an old dictionary I prize and an Urdu manual presented to me by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. Strict orders given to the Superintendent were that prisoners were not to be allowed any books save the gaol library books. I was given the option of presenting the said seven books to the gaol library and then using them. Whilst I was prepared to do so with my other books, I gently told the Superintendent that to ask me to present religious books which I was using or gifts with a history was like asking me to give up my right arm. I do not know how much tact the Superintendent had to use in persuading his superiors to let me retain those books.

I am now told that I could 'import at my own expense periodicals. I had said a newspaper was a periodical. He seemed to agree but he had his doubts about a newspaper being allowed. I had not the courage to mention the "Chronicle" weekly. But I mentioned the "Times of India" weekly. That seemed to the Superintendent to be too political. I could name the Police News, Tit Bits or Blackwood's. This matter is however quite beyond the Superintendent's province. What is to be considered a periodical will probably be finally decided by His Excellency the Governor in Council.

KNIFE—A LETHAL WEAPON.

Then there was the question of the use of a knife. If I was to toast my bread (I could not digest it without) I must cut it up in slices and if I was to squeeze my lemons I must cut them also. But a knife was a 'lethal weapon' and most dangerous in the hands of a prisoner. I gave the Superintendent the option of withdrawing bread and lemons or giving me the use of a knife. At last the use of my own penknife has been restored to me. It has to remain in the custody of my convict warder to be given to me whenever I may require it. It goes back to the Gaoler every evening and comes back every morning to the convict warder.

AN INTERESTING SPECIES.

You may not know the species. Convict warder are those long term prisoners who by their good behaviour may be given a warder's dress and may be under supervision entrusted with light responsibilities One such warder who has been convicted for a murder is in charge of me during the day and another reminding me of Shaukat Ali's size is added for night duty. This addition was made when the Inspector-General last decided to leave my cell open. Both the warders are quite inoffensive. They never interfere with me. And I never engage in any conversation with them. I have to speak to the day warder for some of my wants. But beyond that I have no intercourse with them.

I am in a triangular block. One side (the longest) of the triangle which falls west has eleven cells. I have as my companion in the yard an Arabian State prisoner (I suppose). He does not speak Hindustani. I unfortunately do not know Arabic; therefore our intercourse is restricted to morning greetings. The base of this triangle is a solid wall and the shortest side is a barbed wire fence with a gate opening on a specious open ground. The triangle is divided by a lime line beyond which I was not to go. Thus I had about seventy feet length for exercise. As an illustration of the want of human touch I mentioned the white line to Mr. Khambata, the Cantonment Magistrate, who is one of the visiting Magistrates. He did not like the restriction and reported likewise. The whole length of the triangle is now open for exercise to me giving me probably 140 feet length. My eyes are set upon the open space just mentioned. But that is perhaps too human to be permissible. Any way seeing that the white line is gone, the barbed wire fence, may, I have suggested, be disregarded so far as my exercise is concerned. It is rather a ticklish problem for the Superintendent and he is taking time to consider it.

'AN ISOLATION PRISONER.'

The fact is I am an isolation prisoner. I must not talk with anybody. Some of the Dharwad prisoners are in this gaol, so is the great Gangadhar Rao of Belgaum. Verumal Begraj, the reformer of Sukker is also in this gaol and so is Lalit, one of the Bombay editors. I cannot see any of them. What harm I can do to them if I live in their midst I do not know. They can certainly do me no harm. We cannot plot our escape. It will be just the thing the authorities would relish, if we did plot. If it is a question of infecting them with my views, they are all sufficiently inoculated. Here in the gaol I could only make them more enthusiastic about the spinning wheel.

But if I have mentioned my isolation to you, it is not by way of complaint. I am happy in it. By nature I like solitude. Silence pleases me. And I am able to indulge in studies which I prize but which I was bound to neglect outside.

But not all prisoners can enjoy isolation. It is so unnecessary and unhuman. The fault lies in the false classification. All prisoners are practically grouped together and no Superintendent however humane he may be can possibly do justice to the variety of men and women that come under his custody and care, unless he has a free hand. Therefore the only thing he does is to study their bodies to the entire neglect of the man within.

Add to this the fact that the gaols are being prostituted for political ends so that political persecution follows a political prisoner even inside the prison wall.

THE ROUTINE.

I must finish the picture of my gaol life by giving you the routine. The cell itself is nice—quite clean and airy. The permission to sleep outside is a blessing to me being used to sleeping in the open. I rise at 4 a.m. for prayers. The Ashram people will be interested to know that I recite the morning verses unfailingly and sing some of those hymns I have by heart. At 6-30 a.m. I commence my studies. No light is allowed. As soon therefore one can read, I commence work. It stops at 7 p.m. after which it is impossible to read or write without artificial light. I retire at 8 p.m. after the usual Ashram prayer. My studies include reading the Kuran, Ramayana by Tulsidas, books on Christianity given by Mr. Standing, study of Urdu. These literary studies receive six hours. Four hours are given to hand spinning and carding. At first I gave only 30 minutes to spinning when I had only a limited supply of slivers. The authorities have kindly given me some cotton. It is exceptionally dirty. It is perhaps good training for a beginner in carding. I give one hour to carding and three to spinning. Anasuyabai and now Maganlal Gandhi have sent slivers. I would like them to stop sending slivers, but one of them may send good clean cotton, not more than two pounds at a time. I am anxious to make my own slivers. I think that every spinner should learn carding. I was able to card after one lesson. It is harder to practise but much easier to learn than spinning.

'COMING NEARER TO GOD.

This spinning is growing on me, I seem daily to be coming nearer to the poorest of the poor and to that extent to God. I regard the four hours to be the most profitable part of the day. The fruit of my labour is visible before me. Not an impure thought enters my mind during the four hours. The mind wanders whilst I read the Gita, the Kuran, the Ramayana. But the mind is fixed whilst I am turning the wheel, or working the bow. I know that it may not and cannot mean all this to everyone. I have so identified the spinning wheel with the economic salvation of pauper India, that it has for me a fascination all its own. There is a serious competition going on in my mind between spinning and carding on the one hand and literary pursuits on the other. And I should not be surprised if in my next letter I report to you an increase in the hours of spinning and carding.

Please tell Maulana Abdul Bari Saheb that I expect him to complete with me in spinning which he informed me he had just taken up. His example will lead many to take up this great occupation as a duty.

The Ashram people may be informed that I have finished the primer I promised to write. I presume that I shall be permitted to send it to them. I hope to be able to overtake the religious primer I promised to write as also the history of the struggle in South Africa.

BOOKS FOR A PILLOW.

Instead of three, for the sake of convenience, I am taking two meals only here. But I am taking quite enough. The Superintendent is offering every convenience in the shape of food. For the last three days, he has procured for me goat's milk, butter and I expect in a day or two to be baking my own chapatis.

I am allowed two perfectly new warm heavy blankets, a coir mat and two sheets. A pillow has been added since. It was hardly necessary. I used books or my extra clothing as a pillow. The latter has been added as a result of the conversation with Rajgopalachari. There is privacy for bathing which is allowed daily. A separate cell is allowed as a work room whilst it is not otherwise required. Sanitary arrangements have been made perfect.

Friends therefore need not worry about me in any way whatsoever. I am as happy as a bird. Nor do I think I am doing less useful service here than outside. To be here is good discipline for me and separation from co-workers was just the thing required to know whether we were an organic whole or whether our activity was one man's show—a nine days' wonder. I have no misgivings. I have therefore no curiosity to know what is happening outside. And if my prayers are true and from a humble heart, they I know are infinitely more efficacious than any amount of meddlesome activity.

I am anxious about Das's health. I shall always have cause for complaint against his good partner that she did not keep me informed of his health. Motilalji's asthma I hope has left him.

'THE PROUD AND SENSITIVE BOY.'

Do please persuade Mrs. Gandhi not to think of visiting me. Devdas created a scene when he visited me. He could not brook the idea of my standing in the Superintendent's office when he was brought in. The proud and sensitive boy burst out weeping aloud and it was with difficulty I could restrain him. He should have realised that I was a prisoner and as such I had no right to sit in the presence of the Superintendent. Seats might and should have been offered to Rajgopalachari and Devdas. But I am sure there was no discourtesy intended. I do not suppose it is usual for the Superintendent to supervise such interviews. But in my case evidently he wanted to run no risks. I would not like the scene to be repeated by Mrs. Gandhi nor do I want a special favour to be done in my case by a seat being offered. Dignity I am sure, consists in my standing. And we must yet wait for a while before the British people naturally and heartily extend the delicate courtesies to us in every walk of life. I am not at all anxious to have visitors and I would like friends and relations to restrain themselves. Business visits may always be paid under circumstances adverse or otherwise.

I hope Chhotani Mian has distributed the spinning wheels donated by him among poor Mussalman women in Panchmahals, East Khandesh and Agra. I forget the name the missionary lady who wrote to me from Agra. Kristodas may remember.

I shall soon finish the Urdu manual, would prize a good Urdu dictionary (and any book you or Dr. Ansari may choose.

Please tell Shuaib I am at ease about him.

I do hope you are keeping well. To hope that you are not overworking yourself is to hope for the impossible. I can, therefore only pray that God will keep you in health in spite of the strain.

With love to every one of the workers,

Yours sincerely,
M. K. GANDHI.

II

PRISONER'S PROTEST.

From

Prisoner No. 8677.

To

The Government of Bombay.

With reference to the Government orders passed on prisoner's letter to Hakimji Ajmalkhan, a friend of prisoner, and returning said letter to prisoner with certain remarks in the said orders read out to prisoner by the Superintendent of Yeroda gaol, prisoner No. 8677 begs to say that on application to the Superintendent for a copy of the said orders, he says he has no authority to give prisoner a copy thereof.

Prisoner would like to possess a copy the said orders and send one to friends so that they may know under what circumstances prisoner has been unable to send to friends a letter of welfare. Prisoner hereby applies for instructions to the Superintendent to give him a copy of the said orders.

Regarding the orders so far as prisoner recollects and understands them the Government base their refusal to send prisoner's letter to its destination on the ground that as (1) the letter contains reference to prisoners other than prisoner himself, and (ii) the letter is likely to give rise to political controversy.

With regard to the first ground, prisoner submits that the letter contains no references that are not strictly relevant to prisoner's own personal condition and welfare.

With regard to the second ground prisoner respectfully contends that the possibility of a public controversy cannot be a valid ground to deprive a prisoner of the right of sending a quarterly letter of welfare to friends and relatives. The implication of the ground is in prisoner's opinion dangerous in the extreme; it being that an Indian prison is a secret department. Prisoner contends that Indian prisons are an open public department subject to criticism by the public in the same manner as any other department.

Prisoner contends that his said letter is strictly one containing information regarding his personal welfare. References to other prisoners were necessary to complete the information. Prisoner would gladly correct misstatement or exaggeration if any be discovered to him. But to send the letter in the mutilated manner suggested by the Government would be to give an erroneous idea of his condition to his friends. Unless therefore, the Government will forward prisoner's letter subject to such corrections that may be found necessary, prisoner has no desire to exercise the right of sending to friends a letter of welfare which right becomes of doubtful value under the restrictions imposed by the Government under the said orders.

M. K. GANDHI.
Prisoner No. 8677.

Yeroda Gaol.
12-5-22.

III

'MY FIRST AND LAST.'

Yeroda Gaol
12th May 1922.

Dear Hakimji,

I wrote to you on 14th April a long letter giving you full information about myself. It contained messages among others to Mrs. Gandhi and Devdas. The Government have just passed orders refusing to send the letter unless I would remove material parts of it. They have given grounds for their decision, but as a copy of the order has been refused to me, I cannot send them to you nor can I give you the grounds so far as I recollect.

I have written to the Government questioning the validity of their grounds and offering to correct misstatement or exaggeration in my letter if any is discovered to me.

have told them too that if I cannot send my letter without mutilation, I have no desire to write even regulation letters to friends, which then become of doubtful value. Unless, therefore, the Government revise their decision this intimation must be my first and last from the gaol to you or other friends.

Hoping you are keeping well.

yours sincerely,
M. K. GANDHI.
Prisoner No. 8677.

IV

'THREE MATTERS PENDING.'

To,

The Superintendent,
Yeroda Central Gaol,

Sir,

There are regarding myself three matter pending for some time.

(1) In May last I wrote to my friend Hakimji Ajmalkhan of Delhi the usual quarterly letter. The Government decline to forward it unless I cut out portions objected to by them. As I considered the portions strictly relevant to my condition in the gaol I could not see my way to remove them and I respectfully notified to the Government that I did not propose to avail myself of the privilege or the right of sending my friend the usual letter unless I could give him a full description of my condition. At the same time I wrote a brief letter to my friend saying that the letter I had written to him was disallowed and that I did not propose to write any letter regarding my welfare unless the Government removed the restrictions imposed by them. This second letter, too, the Government have declined to send. It is this second letter which I have asked should be returned to me as the first has been.

(2) After having received permission from Col. Dalziel to write a vernacular primer and the assurance that there would be no objection to my sending it to my friends for publication, I wrote the primer and gave it to Col. Dalziel for dispatch to the address mentioned in the covering letter. The Government have declined to send the primer to the address given, on the ground that prisoners cannot be permitted to publish books whilst they are serving their term. have no wish to see my name on the primer as publisher or author. If the primer may not be published even without my name being connected with it in any way, I would like it returned to me.

(3) The Government were pleased to notify that I could be allowed periodicals. I therefore asked for permission to send for the "Times of India" weekly, the "Modern Review"—a high class Calcutta monthly, and the "Saraswati"—a Hindi magazine. The last named has been kindly allowed. No decision has yet been received regarding the other two. am anxiously awaiting the Government decision about them.

I remain,
Yours obediently,
M. K. GANDHI.

Yeroda gaol,
12th August, 1922.

AKALI RELIEF FUND

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The latest Punjab Government communique regarding the Siromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee interprets the criminal law as applying to activities of those who collect subscriptions for that society, and those who give subscriptions, and declares them liable to prosecution. From newspaper reports it appears that a respected Sikh gentleman, Sirdar Bhagat Singh by name, has been run in simply for making such collections. As the case is still pending, it may not be quite lawful to examine critically the legal aspect of the interpretation of law put by the Punjab Government. However, it is important to note how this published interpretation of law will have disastrous consequences on the Sikhs in their present struggle.

The Congress Executive Committee has voted Rs. 20,000 for the relief of Akali homes, but the sum is insignificant considering the vast misery resulting from the incarceration of fastly increasing numbers. The Committee of help, which was constituted under the presidentship of Lala Lajpat Rai, has been dissolved for all practical purposes. Dr. Kitchlew and Acharya Gidwani have entered Nabha gaol. The best among Sikhs are in prison. None in the Punjab, at the present juncture, can organise any substantial help for the Akali families. Roughly speaking, about 150 educated Sikh leaders are either imprisoned already or are undergoing trials. More than 1,200 arrests have been made at Bhai Pheru and the news is still they come. A few hundreds are detained in the States, and a larger number is spread over prison houses in the whole of the Punjab. At a modest estimate some two thousand Akalis are deprived of their liberty, and if the present strained relations between the Government and the Sikhs do not improve, we may find several thousands of them in the jails ere long. It is no exaggeration to state that all Sikh adults, with nominal exceptions, are so deeply stirred that they are not the least afraid of passing into Government buildings for detention.

Have our beloved leaders realised the magnitude of the hardship caused in the Akali homes? Punjabis generally are not very rich people and the Akalis in particular do not represent any wealthy section of our community. Is it not the duty for our leaders to provide adequate funds for relieving distress in the families of our Akali brethren? Time and again the Akalis have to go to Amritsar and distant places and bear the travelling expenses of their long journeys. I have seen sometimes people begging for providing Railway Fare for Akalis and I have shuddered to think of the destitution in the families of such people, who could not pay their way to Amritsar. It is very heartening that Maulana Mahomed Ali has persuaded the Khilafat Committee to make over their machinery worth several lakhs of rupees to the Red Crescent Society in Turkey, but I beseech the President of the Indian National Congress, in all humility to pay equal attention nearer home. The repeated campaigns of the bureaucracy for suppressing the Akalis may have hardened them and drilled them to acquire a love for self-mortification, but has the recurring removal of family bread-winner not caused distressing privations among the crying children, the sorrowing mother, the quietly suffering wife, and the widowed sister of the Akali prisoner? Our present Government may have no duty towards these "left-behinds," but have we no duty either? If we have, what practical proof have we given of that sympathy? None, except lip-sympathy! Even the worthiest in our midst have failed to do the needful. An Akali relief fund ought to be raised by an influencial committee to succour needy dependents of Akalis and to arrange for legal assistance for those who want it. Heavy fines are being inflicted along with stringent sentences of imprisonments and the fines are being recovered with all the force of law from destitute houses. Punitive police posts have been stationed at Akali centres and the Sikh peasants have themselves to pay compulsorily the cost of additional police. Leaders of different provinces should tour in their respective districts to raise a respectable sum. If nothing is done immediately by Christians, Parsis, Muslims, and Hindus, we shall forfeit the right of being called God-fearing people, and I would be adding to the young of the dependents of brave Akalis by my sins of omission. The organisation of such a fund was desirable long ago. After the above mentioned Punjab Government communique it is a dire necessity. The liberals and the nationalists should join hands. It is not a controversial matter. It is purely humanitarian work.

—Yours, etc.,

RAJ INDRO LAL.

Punjab.

U. S. OIL SCANDAL.

A NEW DEVELOPMENT.

LONDON, March 5.

Washington.—The inquiry of the Senate Oil Committee has developed a new trial. It is declared that some of the telegrams from Washington to Palm Beach were in the old code of the Department of Justice written by Mrs. Mary Duckstein, ex-Secretary of Mr. Burns, the Chief of the Investigation Bureau of the Department of Justice, to her husband who is an employee of Mr. McLean, the publisher of the "Washington Post."

In the Senate to-day where a resolution was discussed demanding an investigation of Mr. Daughterty's administration of the Department of Justice Democrat Mr. Caraway declared that he held the Attorney-General responsible for the use of the Departmental code in the messages to Palm Beach and added that he would like to ask the President himself whether he had been communicating with Florida.—Reuter.

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COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 4.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T, 1/4 1/2.
Bank's selling D D, 1/4 17/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T, 1/4 [illegible]/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/4 [illegible]/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. [illegible] 1/4 7/8.
Bank's buying T T, 1/4 [illegible]/32.
Bank's buying D D, 1/4 [illegible]/16.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D, Frcs 690.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D A, Frcs 760.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 750.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T, Rs. 151.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 145.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 1.2.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D, Rs 241.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D, Rs 171¼.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 340.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York, Dols 4.29-3/4.
London—Paris, Frcs 104.60.
London—Switzerland, Frcs 24.30.
London—Brussels, Frcs 119.00.
London—Rome, Liras 100.00.
London—Berlin, Marks .....

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

	London, Mch. 3
Telegraph Transfers	1/4 5/8 Steady
Bar Gold	4—15—11 quiet
Bar Silver Spot	33 7/16 quiet

	London, Mar. 3.
Rates 3 per cent.	56 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	33 7/16
" 2 months hence	33 5/16

Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet small buisnes
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923

Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
Interest 7 days market loans	2 1/8

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Mar. 4 Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 17/32
Bank Demand	1/4 9/16
Doc Acceptance 3m/s	1/4 7/8
Fcs Demand	69½
American Dollars	340
[illegible]	17
[illegible]	241
[illegible]	15[illegible] 1/
[illegible]	17[illegible] /

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Mar. 3.
Demand Bills	429.50

	London, Mar 3
Exchange on London in Paris	104.41
" " " Germany	..
" " " " Italy	100.01
Stockholm	18.45
Christiania	3[illegible].95
Amsterdam	11.5
Switzerland	24.32

The Bombay mails of 16th Feb. were delivered in London on 3rd March.

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Mar. 3.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 3/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 5/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
" " " " 6 "	4 3/8
Rentes 5 per cent	21

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Mar 3
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 87 7/8+1/8
Victory Bonds 4%	91
War Loan 5% 1929/47	10[illegible] 3/16
Bonds 2 1/2%	56 1/4+ /8
[illegible] per 3 1/2%	[illegible]
Indian stock 3 1/2% (Converting Loan)	65 1/4+1/5
Govt Securities 3%	56 1/4—1/4
Conversion Loan	£ 5 3. 6
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	" 99 5/8
5 per cent. Indian Loan	" 1.2

	London, Mar. 3
Conversion Loan	£ 75 5 16
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	" 100 1/4
5 per cent. Indian	" 113 1. 2

BULLION.

Bombay, March 4.

Sovereigns ready, Rs. 16-8-0.
Sovereigns forward, Rs. 16-8-0.
Bar gold, ready, Rs. 26-8-0.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 26-5-0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 26-5-3.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 82-3-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 82-10-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 83-1-0.

LONDON, March 3.

Bar gold ready, s. 95-11.
Silver ready, d. 33-7.
Silver forward, d. 33-5.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady. Small business.

GOLD.

Bombay, Mar. 4.

Ready —26—9—0

Vaida Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m
Pagon 26—6—3	26—5—3		26—6—3
Chattar 26—6—0	26—5—0		26—5—0

Pagon 0—4—0
Chhar 0—7—3
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay., Mar. 4.

Ready —82—4 Vaida. Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Pagon 82—10—0	82—9—0		82—9—0
Chatar 83—2—0	83—1—0		82—1—0

To jiMandi.
Pagon 1—0—0
Chhar 1—12—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, March 4.

A further drop of 93 points in New York futures was reported on the 1st instant, whilst a rise of 13 to 23 points has been reported yesterday. The market declined on heavy general selling, but improved again on some short covering.

Although the market yesterday closed slightly better, prices were at one time considerably below Saturday's closing rate. We are quite at a loss to account for this continued weakness and are led to believe that it is entirely due to manipulation by Bears who may be inclined to think that the acreage of the new crop will be reduced owing to the present sharp decline in values. We can only repeat that looking at the position from a purely cotton point of view we can see nothing to justify such a sharp depression, and are therefore inclined to think that it will not be long before prices again begin to move upward.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cables from their New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., dated 1st March (6 p.m.):—

"Prefer May to October at present difference. Think that bearish futures fully discounted and advise purchase."

Dated 3rd March (5 p.m.)—Mr. Norden cables from Germany:—

"Textile trade active on full time with increased capacity. We think our market becoming heavily oversold."

Owing to the sharp decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 550½, i.e., Rs. 7 lower than Saturday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April-May. At the opening, jobbers and Bull operators were buyers which raised the prices to Rs. 553¼. Selling by a Japanese House caused a setback and the market gave way to Rs. 551½. Around this level Commission and Exporting Houses and jobbers bought lifting the market to Rs. 558 at which rate the Bazar closed at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 558 and declining to Rs. 553 on selling by jobbers and Offices closed at Rs. 556½ at 6-30 p.m. on buying by Marwari operators and an European firm.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 528 and going down to Rs. 526 on some scattered selling advanced to Rs. 534 on buying by Bull operators and closed at Rs. 532 at 4 p.m. Whilst Oomra May opened at Rs. 533½ and went up to Rs. 536 on some buying. Going down to Rs. 534½ the prices further improved to Rs. 541½ on Exporting Houses and Bulls buying, at which rate the Bazar closed at 4 p.m. F. G. Bengal March and May were nominally quoted at Rs. 488 and Rs. 493 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was dull and quiet on Saturday last with anxious sellers. There was good demand for Broach and about 2,500 bales are reported to have been sold.

COTTON BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6-30 P. M.)

	Bombay Mar 4	
Fully Good Broach	April/May	556 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	March	489
Fully Good Bengal	May.	493
Fine Oomra	March.	529
Fine Oomra	May.	538

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 4.

Description, Super-Fine, Fine, F. Good.			
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	520	510	495
M. G. Oomra No. 3	555	545	530
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	585	576	560
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	570	560	545
M. G. Broach	580	580	570
M. G. Mathia	545	535	520
M. G. Khandesh	559	546	525

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Mar. 4.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	5 9
" " Bengal	March	492
" "	May	497
Fine Oomra	March	532
" "	May	541

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 4.

3½ per cent Government Paper, Rs. 66/10.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, Rs. 84/8.
5 per cent War Loan, 93/6.
5 per cent Loan due 1933, 97/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55, Rs. 98/2.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925, Rs. 102/12.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928, Rs. 103/12.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927, 101/4.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930, Rs. 102/8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932, Rs. 104/2.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 108.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974, 76.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 101/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974, 75/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49, Rs. 101/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 75/8.

SHARES.

Bombay, March 4.

Market closed with small business. The following are the closing rates:—

	London Mar. 3.
Chartered Bank	£ 20
Hongkong	$ 134
National	£ 44
Eastern	£ 5 5/8
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£ 12 1/2

BANKS.

Imperial 1370, India 75/8 xd, Central Bank 26/12 and Eastern Bank 78.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 420 n, Apollo 22/8, By. Cotton 555, By. Dyeing 680, Bradbury 450, Century 345, Cent. India 461/4, Colaba Land 171/4, Coorla 131/4 xd, Crescent 227/8, Dawn 550, Edw. Sassoon 207/8, Fazulbhoy 790 xd, Finlay 560 xd, F. Petit 1200, Globe 61/4, Gokak 115 Ind. Bleaching 183/12, Ind. Malwa 372/8 xd, Jamshed Mfg. 150, Kasteorchand 175, Khatao 207/8 n, Kohinoor 1200 n, Luxmi Cotton 5150, Madhavrao Scd. 50, Mathuradas 315, M. Petit 2975 n, Meyer Sassoon 150, Morarji 3600 xd, New Great 390, New City 295, Pabani 330, Pearls 525, Phoenix 420, Shapurji 315, Simplex 306/4, Standard 1500, Swan 700 xd, Swadeshi 465, Tata Mill 280 and Vishnu Cotton 1870.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 215, Bombay Burma 295 xd, Bombay Burma N I 66/4 xd, Bt. Burma Petrol 5/13 xd, Bombay Tram 86/14, Bombay Steam 67/8, Bundi Cement 8/14, Katni ord 71/4, Katni def 180, New India Insur. 12/8, Shivrajpur 40/4, Tata Iron ord 26/8, Tata Iron def 100, Tata Hydro 692/8 xd and Scindia Steam 7/12.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT:

Messrs. Patel Brothers' report of 4th March says:—

New York Market 3rd March 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Last known Prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous Close.
7.95	Mar.		27.50—45	28.12	+17
28.20	May.	28.38	+15 27.85—37	28.35	+13
27.50	July.			27.73	+23
25.20	Oct.			25.09	—11
4 90	Dec.			24.75	—1

Telegraphic market advices: May highest 28.50, lowest 27.55, range 95 points. Heavy general selling early, stopless orders being reached. Market improved on short covering and some replacing.

Liverpool Market 3rd March 1924.

Previous Close	Delivery	Opening Prices	Price at 11 A. M.	Closing Prices	Since Previous close
16.58	Mar.			16.13	—45
16.54	May.	16.36—38	16.27—(7	16.08	—46
16.25	July	15.85—87		15.78	—47
14.82	Oct.			14.41	—41
14.37	Jan.			13.98	—39
Egyptian.					
19.10	May.			18.65	—45
18 50	Nov.			18.01	—48

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Saturday last estimated at 350,000.

(2) 11-20 a.m.: Less for sale. Better tone in our market than expected. Some trade fixing call sales. Spot sales 6000.

(3) American cross rate on Saturday 430, and on Monday 429 7/8. May highest 16.29, lowest 15.99, range 30 points.

(4) 4-40 p.m.: Better tone in our market. Less liquidation, but market declined on disappointing New York market.

	Liverpool, Mar 3
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	1000
" " Sales of East Indian	500

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—

Mid. Americans Spot fair demand		16.04
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		19.65
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Mar. .. 27.50	
	May .. 27.84	
	July .. 27.19	
New Orleans 10 A. M.	Mar. .. 28.15	
	May .. 27.75	

	Liverpool, Mar. 3. To-day's prices
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. O. Liverpool. Mar.	16.13—45
May	16.08—46
July	15.78—47
Oct.	14.41—41

AMERICAN MARKETS

	New York, Mar. 3.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	8,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..
" Exports to Continent	1000
Futures at New York	
" " " March	28.12+17
" " " May	28.35+15
" " " July	27.73+23
" " " October	25.09+11
Spot Cotton at New York	28.50+25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	28.88
Futures " " May	2 .4 +27
" " " July	27.46+26
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	15 1/2
Sugar foreign grined	64

AMERICAN COTTON —CLOSING PRICES

	New York, Mar. 3 To-day's Prices.
Futures at New York. Mar.	28.12+17
May	28.35+15
July	27.70+20
Oct.	25.09—11

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

	Liverpool, Mar. 3.
M. G. Bengal Good,	11.15
" " Fully Good	11.55
" " Fine	11.95
No. 1 Oomra, Good	11.95
" " " Fully Good	12 35
" " Fine	12.85
M. G. Broach, Good	13.45
" " Fully Good	13.85
" " Fine	14.25
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.05
" " Fully Good	11.45
" " Fine	11.05

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool March 3

Months	Future Delivery Price To-day's Prices
February	—
March	16 24—32
April	
May	16.21—33
June	
July	15.92—33
August	
September	15.06—23
October	14.56—26
November	..
December	..
January	14 78—19
February	..
March	..
Egyptians—	
May	19.00
Jan	19.10
November	18.30

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mas. 3,

Months	To-day's Prices
March	16 13—45
April	16.08—46
May	16 0[illegible]—46
June	16 00—47
July	15.78—47
August	15 28—47
September	14.87—42
October	14.41—41
November	14.11—41
December	14 01—41
January	13.8 —49
February	13.95—39
March	13.93—39

Tone.—Barly steady

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar.. 3.

Mar.	18.50—41
April	18.57—43
May	18.65 45
June	18.71—45
July	18.77—44
Aug.	18.62—66
Sept.	18.46—49
Oct.	18.36—49
Nov.	18.0[illegible]—50
Dec	18.0 —19
Jan.	17.96—49

WHEAT

London, Mar 3.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. F/M Sellers	43/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs F/M Sellers	42 6
AUSTRALIAN F/M paid	46/6
KARACHI BARLEY M A Sellers	32/3
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs, C.I.F M/J Buyerers cargo	44/9
Tone:—Dull.	
Rozario Santa Fe 63 lbs Feb. paid	44 7/8

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Mar. 4.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar. Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	40 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	38 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	42 0 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 2 0	10 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 6 0	10 14 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 8 0	13 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 5 0	12 9 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	75 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	72 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50	68 0 0	13 12 0
Teelseed, Black	65 0 0	13 4 0
Poppyseed, White	12 4 0	12 14 0
Groundnuts	69 0 0	14 0 0
Mowraseed	10 4 0	10 8 0
Barley	33 0 0	
Castorseed	73 0 0	14 12 0
Cotton Seeds Ready	41 0 0	5 14 0
Delivery Forward.	Rs. a. p	
Wheat, April/May	6 12 0	
Linseed, do do	12 12 0	
Groundnuts M/A	69 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 M/A	15 4 0	
Gujarat caster Seed Vishak	72 2 0	

LINSEED.

London, Mar. 3

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags A/M Sellers	£ 19 5/8
Tone—Slower Demand.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net Months J/A Sellers	£ 39/6
May/Aug. Done Buyers	137 3/8
IN BLOCK	£ 293 3/8

LONDON, March 3.

Linseed Argentine La Plata 17¾ A/M sellers. Easier tendency. Little doing.

Castorseed Bombay £23¾ M/A value. Inactive. Easy tendency.

Cottonseed Bombay £10 3/8 M/A seliers. Steady at decline.

Freight of Coal—Cardiff to Bombay 13/6.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Mar. 3

Fine White Java C. F. Calcutta Feb. March Sellers	32/6
July Sellers	27/—
July Sept. Sellers	26/
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July Sept. Sellers	26/4
Fine white Java C. and F. Karachi July Sept. Sellers	26/14

SUGAR MARKET.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman and Co.)

Bombay, March 4.

The market has opened to-day with an improvement tone despite an improved exchange market as was anticipated by us yesterday. Good demand for ready transhipment and spot sugar continue. As expected to-day's off-take for local consumptions is 4,500 bags. Latest telegrams from our Java Agents are as follows:—

"21.7/8 guilders picul ex. warehouse. Decline due to export below expectation."

Karachi rates to-day are as under:—

"Rs. 28/1 transhipment Rs. 24/2."

The market to-day has remained steady throughout with good business doing.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java ready Rs. 28/9 per cwt.
February s. 32/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
March s. 32/4 per cwt. F. B. H.
June-July s. 27/10 per cwt. F. B. H.
July s. 27 per cwt. F. B. H.
July-September s. 26/4 per cwt. F. B. H.
Continental B. R. B. Beet Ready Rs. 28/6 per cwt.
February-March s. 31/10 per cwt. F. B. H.

We are sanguine that the market will yet see a further improved tone.

METALS.

	London, Mar. 3.
English best Selected Copper	£ 69
Standard Copper G.M.B.	" 67 1/2
Copper Brasiers	" 87
Yellow Metal	" 8
Hard Spelter	31 1/4
Corrugated Sheets	18 7/16

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

	Bombay, Mar. 4. per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	64 0 0
Brass	1/	65 0 0
Brass	1 1/4	66 8 0
Brass	1 1/2	66 8 0
Brass	1 3/4	64 8 0
Brass	2	65 8 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Mar. 4. per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	71 0 0
Copper	1/	73 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	73 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	75 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	75 0 0
Copper	2/	75 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		29 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		73 8 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German Brass M 3/4		63 8 0
" " " 1		64 0 0
" " " 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		65 8 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		74 8 0
American 3/4		71 0 0
" 1, 1 1/4		72 8 0

RUBBER.

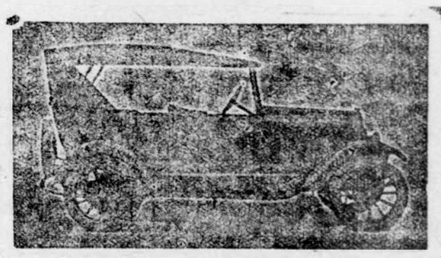
London, Mar, 3

Para Rubber: Fine Hard Cure, Apr./May 12
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar. 13 3 4
Tone—moderate business—Easier rates.

"RUGBY"

A REAL CAR

An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day



Rs. 3,000 with battery Ignition

Rs. 3,250 with magneto Ignition.

Both with self-starter.

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New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegram: "DIAMOTO" Phone No. 21717.

S. ROSE & Co., Limited PORT BOMBAY

PIANOS

For SALE OR HIRE

Full particulars on application.

SHARE BAZAR.

MARCH, 4, 1924.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance	417-8	410	
Bombay Cotton	556	555	
Bombay Dyeing	667-8-60-63-12	68-12-63-62-660	
Century	347-8-45-47-8	46-4-3-45	
Nagpur	465-63-12-65	65-461-4	
Colaba	172-8-70-72-8	171-4	
Crescent ex-divi.	230-25-27-8	25-230	
Indore ex-divi.	372-8	372-8	
Kohinoor	1200	1200	
New Great	412-8-390-95	90-392-8	
Pearl ex-divi.	526-4-17-8	515	
Phoenix	422-8	420	
Bharucha	310-17-8-12-8	315	
Simplex	308-12-6-4	306-4	
Swan ex-divi.	700	700	
Swadesh	468-12 67-8	466-4	
Pabni	330	330	
Fazal	880-792-8	90-791-4	
Mathuradas	315	315	
Tata Mill	285	280	
Globe	61-4	61-4	
Mysore	117-8	117-8	
Madhavji	250	247-8	
Finlay ex-divi.	560	560	
Gokak	115	115	
Edward Sassoon	207-8	207-8	
Meyer Sassoon	150	150	
Alcock	212-8	215	
Bombay Burma Old	295	295	
Bombay Elec. Tram	87-8	87-8	
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	87-8	87-8	
Bundi Cement	9	8-14	
Central E. Mining	23	23-8	
Indian Cement	57-8	57-8	
Katni Cement Ordy.	72-8	71-4	
Shivrajpur	39	40-4	
Tata Steel Ordy.	26-8	26-8	
Tata Steel Defd.	100-98-12-101-4	100	

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

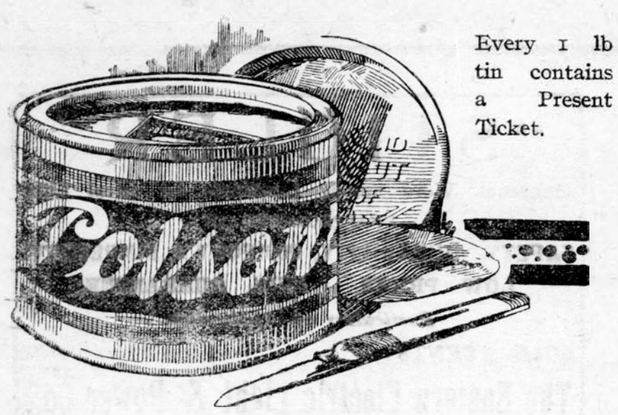
DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Bombay, Mar, 4.

		per lb.	Rs. a. p
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	1	0 6
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	1	2 0
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0	15 0
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2		..
David	No. 10 1/2	0	15 3
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0	14 9
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2		..
Sattara	No. 10 [illegible]	0	15 6
Shapurji	No. 6 [illegible] 2	0	13 6
Lighthouse	No. 6 1/2	0	13 6
Japan	No. 40/1	1	14 0
Japan	No. 42/2	2	1 6
Japan	No. 20	1	2 0
Japan	No. 32	1	10 6

POLSON'S BUTTER

Delicious beyond description



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These washers are of high grade English manufacture and we are selling them at the following low nett prices to clear. Rs. 6,500 worth washers to sell off—only gross orders considered.

SINGLE. *DOUBLE.*

DIA. INCH.	PER GROSS SINGLE Rs.	As.	DOUBLE Rs.	As.	DIA. INCH.	PER GROSS SINGLE Rs.	As.	DOUBLE Rs.	As.
1/8	—	10	1	3	1/2	3	—	5	8
3/16	—	12	1	6	9/16	3	8	6	4
1/4	1	2	1	12	5/8	3	12	7	—
5/16	1	4	2	8	3/4	4	8	8	—
3/8	1	8	2	12	7/8	5	12	8	4
7/16	2	8	4	6	1	6	—	9	—

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TAILORING DEPARTMENT

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MADRAS LETTER.

GOVERNOR'S AMAZING LOGIC.

DEARTH OF CONGRESS WORKERS.

CORPORATION AND MAHATMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Feb. 24.

Last Thursday evening there was an emergent meeting of the Executive Committee of the City Congress Council to consider details of the plan of work to be carried in the city during the remaining period of the Gandhi Month. Sjt. S. Srinivasa Iyengar presided over the meeting, and a long discussion ensued. The need for honorary workers was felt, more than anything else. Consequently, Sjt. S. Srinivasa Iyengar seems to have offered to give free boarding and lodging to about ten workers who would enthusiastically carry on enrolment of members for the Congress and also do other Congress work. He has undertaken to pay for the conveyance of these propagandists. It is hoped that there will be many young men ready to render service in the Congress cause. The Secretary of the Congress Committee has, I hear, called for volunteers who would be willing to work under the advantageous terms which Sjt. Srinivasa Iyengar has offered them. There is much lack of work, but Sjt. Srinivasa Iyengar is striving his best to infuse enthusiasm in workers.

LORD WILLINGDON'S DEFENCE!

The Madras Trades Association held its Annual Dinner last Thursday night at the Hotel D'Angeles, and H. E. Lord Willingdon, replying to the toast of "the Government of Madras and Our Governor," made one of his famous post-prandial orations. As usual, His Excellency regretted very much that his term of office was coming to a close shortly. He felt called upon to render an account of his stewardship of this Presidency during the last five years. He acknowledged in graceful terms the "devoted" and "unselfish" work of the Services and *assured* them of his friendship and said that he would strive his best to secure them "justice" under what His Excellency was pleased to call the "changed conditions of administration." So His Excellency has, after all, come out as the open champion of the white Services. His Excellency was afraid of getting into trouble with what he called "higher powers", and, therefore, refused to speak on the haunting nightmare of dyarchy. He owned that as far as his administration during the last five years was concerned, the verdict was bound to be "so much to do, so little done." But he pleaded excuse on the ground that "world conditions" have all been against him. The most noteworthy passage, however, in his speech was that which refers to the Guindy races. Indeed, he took credit for having "built up and restored" the sport of racing! He argued that a nation grows all the stronger because of such temptations as are offered at the race course! His reasoning was clear, though it might exasperate all reformers. A strong and self-reliant nation cannot be built up by keeping temptation away. There must be temptations, and the nation must be made to face them, resist and overcome them. Therefore, provide temptations in order that a nation may become great! Evidently the story of Adam and Eve did not flash in his mind to make him pause for a moment before he uttered this perfect nonsense.

WOMEN'S PLEA FOR EQUALITY.

The women of Madras mean to advance as rapidly as possible. In their efforts, the men in this Presidency have full sympathy. It might be remembered that Madras was the first to move in the direction of enfranchising of women. Emboldened by their previous victory and the assured sympathy of all, they are out to secure perfect equality with men. It is a strong point, as the statement of the women's deputation said, in support of their request to His Excellency that two members of the Madras Legislative Council have tabled resolutions expressing the desire of the Council for the right of entry into the Council being extended to women. Then, again, the Hon. Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, the Law Member, some time ago publicly stated that the Government itself regretted in not being able to nominative any women to represent their interests when it was nominating members for other unrepresented interests. In accordance with a resolution passed at the women's meeting, a women's deputation waited on His Excellency, the Governor, last Thursday. The deputation drew His Excellency's attention to the proceedings of the Senate House meeting and urged on him the necessity for removing the sex disqualification that exists in the Reform Act. They said they cannot wait until 1929 for the statutory revision of the Reform Act. They requested His Excellency to recommend the Secretary of State and the Government of India to amend this particular rule by the deletion of the disqualification clause, "is a female", so that the Councils may be truly representative and have the help of some women in their deliberations, as is now the case in Municipal Councils, the Magistracy and other public bodies. They urged their claims *now*, because the present Government in England is well-known for its support of women's claims and they were therefore sure of justice being done in the matter. His Excellency promised all help and said that he would forward the address with pleasure to His Excellency, the Viceroy.

LABOUR CONFERENCE.

The second Provincial Labour Conference concluded its sittings last Sunday. Quite a large number of sympathisers, besides delegates of various Labour Unions, was present during the two days' sessions. Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu, the President of the Conference, delivered a very interesting address. After a few resolutions, including one expressing rejoicings of the Conference at the release of Mahatma Gandhi, were put from the chair and carried unanimously, some of the following resolutions were passed at the Conference:—

(1) That this Conference is of opinion that the franchise should be extended with a view to adequately safeguarding the interests of labour.

(2) This Conference calls upon the landlords to give their employees humane treatment and sufficient wages to prevent immigration to Colonies where they are ill-treated.

(3) That this Conference, taking into consideration the rise in the cost of living, especially the increase in the price of rice, urges upon the Government to take immediate steps to compel Capitalists to give increased wages to workers.

(4) This Conference urges upon Government, in view of threatened famine conditions in several parts of the Presidency, to check the artificial rise in prices owing to greediness of profiteers.

(5) This Conference urges on clerks of merchants the necessity of organising themselves to improve their conditions.

Finally, the Conference passed a resolution congratulating the British Labour Party on their accession to power and hoping that they will stand by their proclaimed principles of liberty, equality and fraternity. The President was authorised to convey the resolution to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, the Prime Minister.

GOVERNOR'S PREROGATIVE.

It may be remembered that Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliar, M. L. C., moved a resolution on the 11th December, 1923, regarding the appointment of a Deputy Director of Agriculture as Principal of the Agricultural College at Coimbatore, and the Hon. the Law Member raised a point of order on the ground that it infringed with the prerogative of the Governor in the matter of such appointments. It might also be recalled that the then President, Sir P. Rajagopalachariar, gave his ruling and allowed the resolution. As the question raised in the motion is of vital importance, Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao, M. L. C., had given notice of his intention to make the following motion at the forthcoming meeting of the Council on the 4th of March:—

"That a humble and dutiful address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, submitting that the statement made by the Hon. the Member for Finance at the meeting of the Legislative Council on 7th February, 1924, that the bulk of the duties in relation to the public services are laid upon the Governor and that he (the Governor) must take the initiative in appointments is against the provisions of the Government of India Act and the rules framed thereunder and against the spirit of the new reforms."

It now transpires that the motion has been disallowed, and that if the same subject is brought forward in the form of a resolution, subject to ballot, of course, its *admissibility* will be duly *considered*!

CORPORATION AND MAHATMA GANDHI.

The decision of the Madras District Congress Committee to put up candidates to contest the coming elections and capture as many seats in the Municipal Council as possible has evidently awakened our City Fathers to the seriousness of the situation. They are already beginning to feel nervous about their seats! At the last Corporation meeting, Mr. K. C. Desikachariar moved the following resolution, of which he had given notice:—

"The Corporation tenders its grateful thanks to the Government of Bombay for having released Mr. Gandhi and trusts that this generous and graceful act will tend to ensure peace and harmony in the country."

The resolution was duly seconded, and Mr. K. Vyasa Rao suggested amendments to the resolution. He wanted that the Corporation should express their feelings of joy at the release of Mahatma Gandhi. He also moved for the deletion of "generous and graceful" from the motion, stating that the Government of Bombay did not deserve thanks, inasmuch as they were responsible for Mahatmaji's prosecution and conviction. The valiant mover stuck to his guns and would not yield to the omission of the words "generous and graceful." Mr. Vyasa Rao's amendment was lost and the original motion of the mover was then carried with an expression of joy added and the word "Mahatma" substituted for "Mr." Though the resolution is far from satisfactory, it is proof positive of the coming change. It is, at any rate, a welcome change in the proceedings of the Corporation which has hitherto been dead to all instincts of patriotism.

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DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL is a Pure Natural Oil obtained only from fish caught in the region of the Lofoden Isles off the coast of Norway, and the greatest care has always been taken to ensure that no process in its preparation can condemn to the destruction either partial or total of the **Vitamines,** the abundance of which in Cod Liver Oil is responsible for the remarkable results achieved with it therapeutically. It is confidently thought that this is the sole reason why Dr. De Jongh's Oil has always been amongst the most highly recommended and the most highly valued preparation of this description.

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Sole Proprietors:

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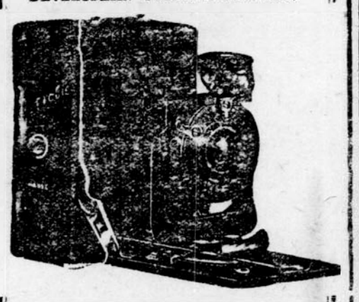

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The principal functions of *Suraballi Kasaya* are to purify impure or impoverished blood in the system and give tone to the nerve and muscles. It promotes digestion and helps nutrition and thereby restores strength and energy. It is purely vegetable in composition, tasteful, and may be taken at all seasons.

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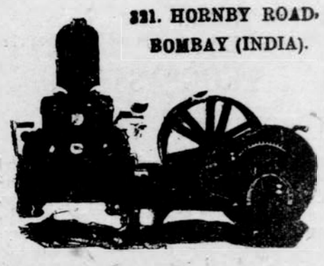

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